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TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

KANSAS STATE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD  
JULY 1, 1920, to JUNE 30, 1922

Including Proceedings  
Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Annual Meetings  
Held October 18, 1921, and October 17, 1922.

1921-22

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary.*



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## OFFICERS FOR 1922-1923.

CHARLES H. TUCKER, Lawrence.....	President
FOSTER DWIGHT COBURN, Topeka.....	First Vice President
THEODORE GARDNER, Lawrence.....	Second Vice President
WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, Topeka.....	Secretary
MRS. MARY EMBREE, Topeka.....	Treasurer

## PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

*Samuel A. Kingman, Topeka.....	1876	*John Francis, Colony.....	1901
*George A. Crawford, Fort Scott.....	1877	William H. Smith, Marysville.....	1902
*John A. Martin, Atchison.....	1878	*William B. Stone, Galena.....	1903
*Charles Robinson, Lawrence.....	1879-1880	*John Martin, Topeka.....	1904
*T. Dwight Thacher, Lawrence.....	1881-1882	*Robert M. Wright, Dodge City.....	1905
*Floyd P. Baker, Topeka.....	1883-1884	*Horace L. Moore, Lawrence.....	1906
*Daniel R. Anthony, Leavenworth.....	1885-1886	*James R. Mead, Wieluta.....	1907
*Daniel W. Wilder, Hiawatha.....	1887	*George W. Veale, Topeka.....	1908
*Edward Russell, Lawrence.....	1888	*George W. Glick, Atchison.....	1909
*William A. Phillips, Salina.....	1889	Albe B. Whiting, Topeka.....	1910
*Cyrus K. Holliday, Topeka.....	1890	*Edwin C. Manning, Winfield.....	1911
*James S. Emery, Lawrence.....	1891	William E. Connelley, Topeka.....	1912
*Thomas A. Osborne, Topeka.....	1892	David E. Ballard, Washington.....	1913
*Percival G. Lowe, Leavenworth.....	1893	John N. Harrison, Ottawa.....	1914-1915
*Vincent J. Lane, Kansas City.....	1894	Charles Frederick Scott, Iola.....	1916
*Solon O. Thatcher, Lawrence.....	1895	*Charles Sumner Gleed, Topeka.....	1917
*Edmund N. Morrill, Hiawatha.....	1896	George Pierson Morehouse, Topeka.....	1918
*Harrison Kelly, Burlington.....	1897	Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence.....	1919
*John Speer, Lawrence.....	1898	Thos. A. McNeal, Topeka.....	1920
*Eugene F. Ware, Kansas City.....	1899	F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson.....	1921
*John G. Haskell, Lawrence.....	1900	Sam F. Woolard.....	1922

\* Deceased.



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

### FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1923.

<p>Anthony, D. R., jr., Leavenworth.            Baird, Mrs. Amelia Ware, Kansas City, Kan.            Bullard, Mrs. Cora W., Tonganoxie.            Capper, Arthur, Topeka.            Coburn, F. D., Topeka.            Cory, Charles E., Fort Scott.            Dawson, John S., Hill City.            Denison, W. W., Topeka.            Doerr, Mrs. Laura P. V., Larned.            Gardner, Theodore, Lawrence.            Gray, George M., Kansas City.            Guernsey, Mrs. George T., Independence.            Harley, Thomas, Lawrence.            Harrison, J. N., Ottawa.            Henderson, Robert D., Junction City.            Hobbie, Frank A., Dodge City.            Hugin, John C., Belleville.</p>	<p>Huggins, W. L., Topeka.            Huron, George A., Topeka.            Ingalls, Mrs. J. J., Atchison.            Johnston, Mrs. Lucy B., Minneapolis.            McNeil, Thomas A., Topeka.            Mascari, Mrs. Lucy Greene, Topeka.            Markham, O. G., Baldwin.            Morehouse, George P., Topeka.            Monroe, Mrs. Lilla Day, Topeka.            Nicholson, John C., Newton.            Plumb, George, Emporia.            Russell, Wm. J., Topeka.            Simpson, Albert P., Atell.            Stone, George M., Topeka.            Tucker, C. H., Lawrence.            Van Tuijl, Mrs. Edie H., Leavenworth.</p>
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### FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1924.

<p>Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City, Kan.            Anspaugh, J. R., Topeka.            Brokaw, C. L., Kansas City, Kan.            Carey, Emerson, Hutchinson.            Case, Alex E., Marion.            Connelley, William E., Topeka.            Dean, John S., Topeka.            Embree, Mrs. Mary, Top ka.            Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute.            Francis, Clara, Colony.            Glead, J. W., Topeka.            Gray, John M., Kirwin.            Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Republic City.            Kagey, C. L., Beloit.            Kinkel, John M., Topeka.            Lee, Thomas Amory, Topeka.            Long, Chester I., Wichita.</p>	<p>Martin, Charles C., Kansas City, Kan.            Morgan, W. Y., Hutchinson.            Nichols, J. C., Olathe.            Pierce, A. C., Junction City.            Rankin, Robt. C., Lawrence.            Rice, Oscar, Fort Scott.*            Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.            Shields, J. B., Lost Springs.            Smith, W. H., Marysville.            Soller, August, Washington.            Stone, Robert, Topeka.            Travis, Frank L., Iola.            Vandegrift, F. L., Kansas City, Mo.            Wayman, William, Emporia.            West, J. S., Top ka.            Wood, O. J., Topeka.</p>
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### FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1925.

<p>Austin, E. A., Topeka.            Ballard, David E., Washington.            Berryman, J. W., Ashland.            Botts, Jay T., Coldwater.            Brooks, H. K., Topeka.            Buragardner, Edward, Lawrence.            Cobb, S. E., Topeka.            Cornell, Mrs. Annie M. S., Kansas City, Kan.            Curtis, Charles, Topeka.            Davis, John W., Greensburg.            Frizell, E. E., Larned.            Geddes, K. M., El Dorado.            Hall, Mrs. Carrie A., Leavenworth.            Hamilton, Chad, Topeka.            Horton, Mrs. Mary A., Topeka.            Karlan, C. A., Topeka.            Klein, Paul, Iola.</p>	<p>Longshore, Joseph S., Topeka.            Marshall, John P., Wakefield.            Metcalf, Wilder S., Lawrence.            Mulvaue, Mrs. D. W., Topeka.            Murphy, Mrs. Eva Morley, Goodland.            Orr, James W., Atchison.            Rockwell, B., Kansas City, Mo.            Scott, C. F., Iola.            Stonecker, J. G., Topeka.            Van Petten, A. E., Topeka.            Wagstaff, T. E., Independence.            Wark, George H., Caney.            Whiting, Albe B., Topeka.            Wilson, Walter E., Topeka.            Woolard, Sam F., Wichita.            Wooster, Lorraine E., Salina.</p>
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\*Deceased.



## Kansas State Historical Society.

### CALLED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 8, 1921.

A called meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society was held Friday, April 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the office of the secretary, Memorial Hall.

Those present were: Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Mrs. H. F. Mason, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, J. G. Slonecker, J. N. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Embree, Clara Francis, F. L. Travis, T. A. Lee, T. A. McNeal, and Secretary William E. Connelley.

In the absence of the president, F. Dumont Smith, Col. J. N. Harrison presided. Secretary Connelley stated that the object of the meeting was for the election of life and annual members to the Society.

The following persons had paid the fee necessary to life membership, and before there could be issued to them the final certificate it was necessary to have some action by the board: Henry Warren Burdick, Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry Schott, Chicago, Ill.; Altes H. Campbell, Iola; and William B. Kennedy, Fredonia.

On motion of Mr. McNeal the list was approved and the persons were elected to life membership in the Society, and the secretary was instructed to issue the necessary certificates.

The following names were presented for annual membership: Walter Jay McKinley, Baxter Springs; Mrs. Cora M. Holland, Salina; O. R. Tanner, Hagerman, N. M.; David DeVoss, Soldier; Annie B. Hopkins, Chapman; Margaret Lynn, Lawrence; Mrs. Charles T. Beatty, Chanute; Rosse Case, Marion; Jacob Barrett, Marion; E. S. Hannaford, Marion.

On motion of Colonel Travis, these persons were elected to annual membership and the secretary instructed to issue the necessary certificates.

Secretary Connelley then presented the name of George W. Reed, jr., for honorary membership in the Society. He stated that Mr. Reed had of his own volition, and because of his interest in museum work, undertaken to help rearrange the relics and objects in the museum; that he was thus saving the Society the expense of



a trained worker in museum display by his volunteer work; that he was giving from five to seven hours daily to the Society; and he felt that it was but a small return for the board of directors to make him an honorary member.

Mr. Slonecker moved that Mr. Reed be made an honorary member of the Society and that the secretary be directed to issue him such a certificate, and at the same time to express the thanks of the board of directors for his active interest in behalf of the museum.

There being no further business to come before the board at this time, the meeting adjourned.

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#### FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 18, 1921.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society convened in the office of the secretary at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 18, 1921.

Directors present were: S. F. Woolard, C. L. Kagey, John P. Marshall, A. B. Whiting, E. B. Jewett, Geo. P. Morehouse, John S. Dean, J. N. Harrison, Theodore Gardner, W. W. Denison, Mrs. H. F. Mason, Clara Francis, W. E. Connelley.

In the absence of President F. Dumont Smith, the meeting was called to order by Vice President Woolard, who asked for the report of the secretary.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921.

*To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:*

The Society has had a prosperous year. Conditions in the state are changing. The problems of the Society at this time in some respects are different from those which confronted it in its earlier stages. The Society was founded by men who were themselves pioneers in the state, many of them having come in the territorial days. They were familiar with every phase of the history of Kansas. To them the history had been an inspiration. They had high ideals which they had impressed on the state. They had seen the institutions of Kansas founded and had themselves struggled with nature and adverse circumstances to build a home on what was largely a wilderness when they came. That generation cherished the Kansas State Historical Society after it had been founded. As long as they lived they attended the various sessions of its meetings and discussed its problems with an intelligence developed from an intimate knowledge of every stage of its growth.

Replacing that generation is one concerned with the modern age of hurry,





with very little time to devote to anything but the business immediately in hand or the occupation or pursuit which they are following. The modern manner of living leaves little leisure for deep and exhaustive study and reflection. The conventionalities of life are multiplying devices to engross the time and attention of all the people all the time. In this fierce conflict of interests, the Society suffers from the inattention of the people whom it was mostly designed to help. We find it difficult to create a state-wide and continuing interest in the Society.

In addition to the causes already enumerated, there may be added that a large proportion of the population of the state has come from other communities in middle life, and are engrossed with the matter of making a living on our fair prairies. It is not to be expected that they would immediately become interested in the history of Kansas and its institutions. A better day will come in this regard. The children will learn of the wonderful history of Kansas through the public schools, and will want to know more of it. When they begin to look about for sources of information they will come to the fountainhead, which is the Kansas State Historical Society. Evidences of this are often had here. And another thing which helps us in this particular relation is that the older families, and many of the families of the middle period of our history, are breaking up through natural causes, and when they look about for a suitable place to deposit those things of value and which are near and dear to them, they invariably end by coming to this Society. In that way we are forming attachments with almost all the communities of the state, which will later bear abundant fruit in patronage and help in the Kansas State Historical Society. The new generation coming on the stage will gather about and in every way aid and sustain this Society.

The principal factor, though, in the future growth and expansion of the Society will come from the American Legion and its members and allied bodies. The boys who took up arms for the defense of our institutions have a broad view of state affairs, and in the course of time they will take over the administration of this state. They realize, as few others possibly can, the value of preserving a record of the sacrifices made to preserve the order and institutions of the world. Those who founded this Society were largely from the body of men who had fought to preserve the Union. They established it and have come with it thus far. They are rapidly passing away. Into their places will step the younger soldiers, and we have an abiding faith that they will see to it that this institution is preserved and expanded to meet the needs of the greater population of these plains.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

Something must be said concerning each of the divisions of the Society. In this relation it is well to begin with the administrative work. The legislature of 1921 was an economy legislature. It was influenced by the reaction generally from the enormous expenditures made necessary by the war. The intention was to economize at every point possible. It was the belief of the members that prices would quickly decline to the prewar level. This belief seemed well founded. There was every reason why prices should decline. It was believed that equipment for office buildings and all office supplies would be included in the decline. In this belief the equipment for the Historical Society's unfurnished rooms was put over to a future legislature. Our ap-



plication for shelving in the archives room and for an additional deck in the library were cut out in the belief that by the time of the meeting of the next legislature they could be installed at much less expense. The expectation entertained at that time has not been realized. Office supplies have not fallen in price and in some instances they have advanced.

The application of the Society for an increase in the wages of the employees was not granted except in the case of the cataloguers in the library and the assistant secretary. The house allowed the Society one extra clerk, but made no increase in the salary of the cataloguers. The secretary believed the work of the Society could be better done by retaining the two experienced cataloguers than by having the extra clerk and two inexperienced cataloguers, for our cataloguers had determined to go where they were offered better salaries. This situation was made plain to the senate committee on ways and means, and it was agreed that the cataloguers should have an increase of \$25 a month in salary and that the extra clerk given the Historical Society should be dropped. The bill carrying the appropriations for the Society is the last passed by the legislature. The house bill giving us this extra clerk was not considered by the senate ways and means committee, but a substitute for the house bill was made up. In the hurry necessary to this procedure, a clerk was dropped from the substitute bill and the increase of salary for the cataloguers granted. It did not occur to the ways and means committee that it was dropping a clerk we already had, but this proved to be the case. It was purely unintentional, and the result of the usual hurry in the passage of the executive and judicial bill. This has crippled the Society. The clerk affected in such a change is always the last one coming on the force. In this instance it affected our clipping department. We had the clerk, but no salary. The governor agreed to pay the salary of that department for the months of July, August and September from his contingent fund. The Society agreed to pay the wages for October, November and December. In this way the clipping department has been maintained, and will be maintained until the first of the year. After that date it will be impossible to maintain this department unless the governor or some other state official will kindly provide the wages from some contingent fund. It is impossible for the Society to take any more money from its contingent fund for that purpose. No trouble is anticipated about having the appropriation made by the next legislature to pay the salary of the clerk which we lost. Our contingent fund was increased \$500 but this has been absorbed to the amount of \$300 by the contingency above set out.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

The Society has not yet gotten back on schedule with its publications. The war deranged many things, among them wages and supplies in the matter of printing. Volume 14 of the Collections had to be made to cover a period of four years. Volume 15 will have to be made to do the same. It will be published next year, after which it is hoped the volumes will come every two years.

Volume 2 of the Kansas Historical Publications was published last year. It is the recollections of the late Col. Shalor W. Eldridge, of Lawrence, of the territorial days of Kansas. It was well received and is a valuable work.

The twenty-second biennial report of the Society has been published and distributed to members and to those institutions entitled to receive it.



THE LIBRARY.

The library has had its usual growth, and the additions to its shelves are of the usual high order. The librarian has not one-half enough money, but what is available is made to cover the requirements of many fields. It is perhaps safe to say that no department can show a valuation increase equal to that of our library. The purchase of good books has always proved a paying investment. A trip through the stacks with the librarian is all that is necessary to verify this statement. Books which cost two and three dollars in the past are now worth ten times their original cost, and in some instances much more than that.

The librarian is confronted with another problem—that of maintaining the files of our periodicals of long standing intact in the face of double and sometimes triple subscriptions. So far it has been found possible to do this, and it is hoped none of them will have to be dropped. Our files extend back for many years and are of immense value.

The following figures give the accessions to our library for the year ending June 30, 1921:

Books (volumes) .....	1,248
Pamphlets .....	2,970
Newspapers and periodicals .....	1,500
Total .....	<u>5,718</u>
Archives:	
Separate manuscripts .....	9,365
Manuscript volumes .....	21
Maps:	
Maps, atlases, charts .....	139
Pictures .....	<u>130</u>
Museum:	
Relics and museum objects .....	176
Perkins collection .....	<u>1,594</u>
Total .....	<u>1,770</u>

Our total collections are shown in the table herewith:

Library .....	286,995
Archives:	
Separate manuscripts .....	451,810
Manuscript volumes .....	4,439
Maps, atlases, charts .....	9,954
Pictures .....	11,180
Relics and museum objects .....	<u>12,352</u>

The greater per cent of the accessions to our library come through gift and exchange. With our limited book fund and the increased cost of the printed page, due to paper, labor, etc., it would be impossible to make much yearly increase in the growth of the library. Our purchased books now average us nearly \$3 per volume, while pamphlets will run between 75 cents and \$1. This leaves nothing in our book fund for the purchase of the few valuable manuscripts which turn up now and then.

The state has been generous to us in the matter of rebinding this year. Over 500 volumes are now in the hands of the state printer and will be returned to our shelves shortly. There is a surprising wear and tear on books in a library. The effects of the changes in temperature on books as they stand on open shelves in a stack room are beyond the belief of anyone who has not worked with them. Many experiments have been made to overcome



this, but the results are not satisfactory; the few simple precautions which all large libraries take are about all that can be done to overcome deterioration.

#### NEWSPAPER SECTION.

The Society receives the complete issue of the press of Kansas. There are probably 600 publications in the state, less than half a dozen of which the Society does not receive. This gives us at least 600 volumes a year, and in the case of daily papers the volumes are multiplied by either two or four. We are preserving about 1,200 volumes of newspapers annually.

Attention has often been called to this newspaper collection, and the secretary has more than once said with pride to the directors that it is the largest newspaper collection in the world. Since 1875, practically every newspaper published in the state can be found in this collection. The most minute as well as the greater events in the life of every community of the state will be found preserved in these files. The newspaper section grows in importance as well as volume, and persons from all over the state, and even from other states, are constantly in the newspaper reading room going over these files.

The binding has been kept up to date and is now nearer up with the receipts in the newspaper room than it ever has been.

#### MUSEUM.

For a number of years the museum has had an unusual growth. This has been pointed out in other reports, and comes from the breaking up of the old families in the state and the searching for a suitable place to deposit valuable relics. The growth of the museum cannot be properly shown for the lack of cases. Fifty new cases are badly needed at the present time. Great numbers of relics are stored and cannot be displayed for want of cases. With the growth of the museum it has been found necessary to make some reorganization. This is in process at the present time. A method that is very satisfactory with a few relics is sometimes found to be inadequate when many museum objects are to be classified. A railing was installed in the west room of the museum, behind which have been placed many objects which could not remain outside without injury from visitors. In arranging this reserve space a pioneer corner was created and many implements of pioneer life grouped about it. It has proved a great attraction.

The Topeka chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are placing with the Society many very valuable articles connected with the colonial period of the history of our country. A case is being provided, and these will be put on display at a very early date. The objects so far collected consist of china, Revolutionary War commissions, and old deeds.

The museum has suffered from the defective roof on the Memorial Building. The cross walls in the building have been wet all the past summer. Some parts of the outer walls have also been wet all summer. The deterioration of these walls has proceeded to the extent that the plastering has fallen off and large cracks are appearing. These damp walls have injured many valuable portraits. The wires with which the portraits and pictures are hung are rusting through, and they sometimes fall from the walls, injuring the frames. It will be necessary to have a large number of the portraits and pictures taken down, worked over and rehung. This will cost the Society a con-





siderable sum of money. Not only does the Society suffer in damage to its portraits and pictures, but the state also suffers, for the walls of the building are bound to deteriorate when soaked with water all the time. The west wall of the building, on the fourth floor, has been wet for three years. It was the understanding of the last legislature that a new roof would be placed on the building with funds made available for that purpose, but so far nothing beyond the spreading of a few buckets of tar has been done, and the roof leaks more at this time than ever before.

The Sullivan Art Store does all the Society's work of picture hanging and picture repairs. Mrs. Sullivan was requested to examine the pictures damaged by wet walls and report the extent of that damage. From her report the secretary estimates the damage to pictures and frames at \$1,000.

It will not suffice to say that we should have taken our pictures from the walls. Often these heavy rains were at night and the walls were soaked. We have taken down many pictures, and we have tried out the plan of placing blocks of wood behind the pictures to make them stand out from the wall. Sometimes the rains were sudden and the whole museum would be flooded before anything could be done. The water came down the walls in cascades and broad streams. One day the entire force spent the whole time fighting the floods that poured through the roof. Pictures were taken down and propped out from the walls, but much damage was done in spite of all that could be done.

Visitors to the museum increase in number annually. Knowledge of the exhibits has spread among tourists who motor from one part of the country to another, and they stop in greater numbers every year to see it. These tourists come in the summer. There have been as many as 500 visitors at one time in the museum this summer. A part of the time the heat was unbearable there in the afternoons, and the hours of admission had to be changed, opening at 9 a.m. and closing at 3 p.m. in July and August. It was feared that visitors and attendants might suffer serious illness from the excessive heat.

#### THE GOSS COLLECTION.

The Goss collection remains in good condition. It is now more than thirty years since these birds were mounted. Only a few of them are beginning to show signs of deterioration. They have been overhauled, cleaned and repaired every two years. Next March Mr. Bronson will go over them thoroughly and make any needed repairs. They will be cleansed from dust and the plumage restored to its original luster. This collection always commands attention and is one of the principal attractions of the museum.

#### ARCHIVES.

The archives section continues to labor under the disadvantage of the total absence of shelving. There have been additions of considerable extent to the archives, but these are almost inaccessible because of lack of facilities for handling. All are stacked on the floor of the archives room. That is one of the rooms it had been hoped the legislature would equip, but that hope was not realized. The work of cataloguing and keeping track of the archives is being carried on, and much is being accomplished—more than there is any right to expect under the circumstances.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report of the treasurer shows that the finances of the Society are in an excellent condition. The balance in the membership-fee fund on the first day of July, which is the beginning of our fiscal year, was \$1,934.65. This balance consists of one Liberty bond of the denomination of \$1,000; one Liberty bond which is listed at \$855.70, its cost; and \$78.95 cash. The second Liberty bond is of the denomination of \$1,000, and if listed at its face value, that value would be \$144.30 more. So far as the result to the Society is concerned, its value is its face value, as it pays interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on the face value. A considerable amount has been received for memberships and renewals since the first day of July. The exact total is \$379, which will make the total of the membership-fee fund to this time \$2,306.01.

The Pecker bequest and the Booth bequest both show balances, the former \$26.03 and the latter \$38.79; \$102 had been paid from the accumulated interest of the Pecker bequest during the fiscal year ending June 30. This is a fine showing for the membership-fee fund. The balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$1.27 cash, together with the two Liberty bonds with an aggregate cost of \$1,855.70. The report of the treasurer is herewith transmitted and made a part of this report:

## STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP-FEE FUND FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921.

Balance on hand July 1, 1920, in bank .....	\$1.27
Balance on hand July 1, 1920, in bonds .....	1,855.70
Annual members, \$1 each .....	222.00
Life members, \$10 each .....	160.00
Interest on bonds, each \$1,000, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, for one year .....	85.00
Rebate on ticket to Baldwin .....	.51
Total receipts .....	<u>\$2,324.48</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

1920—July 3. Lord's Flower Room, for flowers .....	\$15.00
Sept. 15. Expenses of secretary to Lawrence to attend meeting of '56ers. ....	1.86
Oct. 2. Rent on safety deposit box .....	3.00
Oct. 14. Expenses of secretary to Baldwin to attend old settlers' meeting. ....	2.35
Oct. 14. Check to pay pledge of Society, repairs on Barber monument. ....	10.00
Oct. 14. Check to G. A. R. to pay rent of hall for annual meeting. ....	10.00
Oct. 19. Paid J. W. Weik for delivering address at annual meeting. ....	75.00
Oct. 20. Paid H. F. Dean for music .....	10.00
Oct. 20. Paid Topeka State Journal for advertising annual meeting. ....	56.00
Oct. 21. Paid Daily Capital for advertising .....	58.80
Oct. 21. Crane & Co., for window cards .....	15.00
Oct. 28. Bailey Bros., bond for secretary .....	7.50
Oct. 28. Expenses of librarian to library meeting at Salina .....	15.72
Dec. 17. Paid John Edmonds for favors, delivering documents. ....	5.00
Dec. 17. Christmas checks to janitor force of Memorial Building. ....	10.00
1921—April 13. Expenses of secretary to Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Madison .....	94.60

Total expenditures .....	\$389.83
Balance, June 30, 1921 .....	1,934.65

Total .....	<u>\$2,324.48</u>
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## This balance consists of

One Liberty bond .....	\$1,000.00
One Liberty bond .....	855.70
Cash .....	78.95
	<u>\$1,934.65</u>

## JONATHAN PECKER BEQUEST.

## Statement of fund for year ending June 30, 1921.

1920—July 1. Balance on hand .....	\$86.02
Dec. 15. Interest on bond at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from June 15 .....	20.19
1921—Jan. 1. Compound interest .....	1.30
June 15. Interest on bond from Dec. 15, 1920. ....	20.19
June 30. Compound interest to June, 1921 .....	.33
Total receipts .....	<u>\$128.03</u>



## EXPENDITURES.

1921—June 22.	Paid F. J. Wilder for New Hampshire books:	
	<i>Granite Monthly</i> , vols. 1-52, and index .....	\$75.00
	Jaffrey, N. H., <i>Cutter's History of</i> .....	4.50
	New Hampshire Genealogical Record, vols. 1-7 .....	9.00
	Dublin, N. H., <i>History of</i> .....	13.50
		<u>\$102.00</u>
June 30.	Balance .....	26.03
Total .....		<u>\$128.03</u>

## JOHN BOOTH BEQUEST.

Statement of fund for year ending June 30, 1921.

1920—July 1.	Balance on hand .....	\$46.71
Dec. 15.	Interest on bond at 4¼ per cent from June 15, 1920 .....	10.62
1921—Jan. 1.	Compound interest .....	.68
June 15.	Interest on bond at 4¼ per cent from December 15, 1920 .....	10.62
June 30.	Compound interest to June, 1921 .....	.16
Total receipts .....		<u>\$68.79</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

1921—Jan. 14.	To reimburse regular book fund of Society for money advanced to make seventh, eighth and ninth payment on New International Encyclopedia, \$10 each .....	\$30.00
Mar. 16.	(This money was used to pay for Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, 1921, price \$30.) .....	
June 30.	Balance .....	38.79
Total .....		<u>\$68.79</u>

The foregoing statements have been examined by the executive committee and found to be correct.

J. N. HARRISON, *Chairman*.

CLARA FRANCIS.

J. G. SLONECKER.

## STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP-FEE FUND.

From July 1, 1921, to October 18, 1921.

Balance on hand July 1, 1921 .....	\$1,934.65
Annual memberships to October 18 .....	200.00
Life memberships to October 18 .....	100.00
Interest on Liberty bond for one-half year at 4¼ per cent .....	21.25
Total receipts .....	<u>\$2,345.90</u>
To correct account, fee received from unknown source three years ago .....	1.00
Total .....	<u>\$2,346.90</u>
Expenditures:	
August 23, expenses of secretary to picnic of old settlers of Franklin county ..	\$7.64
Balance .....	<u>2,339.26</u>
Total .....	<u>\$2,346.90</u>

The state accountant checked the books and accounts of the Society in the month of July of this year. It required the whole month to complete the checking. This checking was carried back to July 1, 1914, and every item of expenditure from that time to the present time was closely scrutinized and analyzed, and the balance found to be exact. A duplicate report of the accountant is on file in the office.

## DUPLICATE ROOM.

The work of the duplicate room has been carried on in the usual way. The receipts of duplicate books and magazines from libraries were very heavy during the past year. The usual number of libraries have been served with duplicate books and magazines, but the number received is in excess of the number sent out for the year. The work of handling duplicates is hampered by



the lack of equipment. Great quantities of books and magazines have been piled on temporary platforms and boxes. When it is necessary to go through these much time is required.

We have lost by death ten members of our Society, each a valuable and interested friend. I but mention their decease here, as biographical sketches appear on subsequent pages of this report:

A. C. Spilman, January 1, 1919; B. F. Flenniken, October 21, 1920; L. M. Penwell, November 18, 1920; Sam Radges, January 5, 1921; J. B. Adams, March 21, 1921; Mrs. Mary I. Spillmann, April 16, 1921; Maurice L. Stone, May 23, 1921; Otis L. Benton, June 9, 1921; Mrs. Albrecht Marburg, July 9, 1921; M. A. Low, July 19, 1921; F. J. Swehla, August 10, 1921.

Respectfully submitted, WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY.

The report of the treasurer, being included in the report of the secretary, was not read separately.

Mr. Woolard asked the pleasure of the board regarding the secretary's report, and on motion, it was received, adopted and filed.

Various recommendations in the report were lightly touched upon, but the matter of repairs to the roof of the Memorial Building was discussed at length. It was the sense of the board that a committee be named to go before the Executive Council and demand that a new roof be put on the building at once. The last legislature having appropriated sufficient funds, there should be no reason why the work could not go forward immediately.

Mr. Woolard thereupon named the following committee: Colonel Dean, Theodore Gardner and Secretary Connelley, requesting them to take immediate action in the matter.

The report of the committee on nominations of officers of the Society was then called for.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 18, 1921.

*To the Board of Directors:*

Your committee on nominations beg leave to make the following report on the nomination for officers:

For president: Samuel F. Woolard, Wichita.

For first vice president: C. H. Tucker, Lawrence.

For second vice president: F. D. Coburn, Topeka.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GREENE MASON.

JOHN P. MARSHALL.

JOHN S. DEAN.

The report was approved and referred for final action to the meeting of the board of directors subsequent to the annual meeting of the Society.

There being no further business to come before the board at this time, the meeting adjourned.





FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 18, 1921.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society convened at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, October 18, 1921, in Memorial Hall.

Of the directors and members of the Society there were present the following: John P. Marshall, Arthur Bridwell, Judge George A. Huron, Mrs. Ward Burlingame, Edwin A. Austin, A. B. Whiting, H. K. Brooks, Mrs. W. E. Connelley, Mrs. Mary Embree, C. L. Kagey, Judge J. G. Stonecker, Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, J. W. Priddy, F. D. Coburn, T. A. McNeal, George P. Morehouse, W. L. Huggins, Theodore Gardner, Mrs. Theodore Gardner, Dr. Edward Bumgardner, Mrs. W. W. Denison, W. W. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jewett, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. H. F. Mason, O. J. Wood, Thomas A. Lee, Col. J. S. Dean, George W. Washburn, J. N. Harrison, O. L. Moore, Mrs. F. C. Montgomery, S. F. Woolard, Clara Francis, George A. Root, Secretary W. E. Connelley.

In the absence of the president of the Society, F. Dumont Smith, unavoidably detained in Hutchinson by business, S. F. Woolard was called to the chair. After a few words of greeting he asked the secretary to read letters from absent members.

RUSSELL, KAN., Oct. 9, 1921.

*State Historical Society,*

*W. E. Connelley, secretary, Topeka, Kan.:*

DEAR SIR—I regret that again I shall be unable to attend the annual meeting of the Society. It has always been a great pleasure to be on hand and take part. Its work is so important that I feel the need of stressing this fact to not a few who fail to realize what our history means. There are half-worked fields, as well as new fields, needing attention, and these gatherings always bring together kindred spirits having the historical sense, and in their conferences developing proper historical perspective. Court matters forbid my coming at this time.

I mailed you two maps yesterday put out by the Farmers State Bank at Victoria. They present the Volga region in Russia, where the famine is now so dire, and from which nearly all our Russians in Kansas came from 1874 to date. The provinces—Saratov and Samara—are largely covered by the maps. The region is that from which the several classes of immigrants came here, both Catholic and Protestant, as well as Lutherans and Mennonites and Reformers.

Perhaps if I were present I would suggest discussion how we may make the Society's vast collections better available to our colleges and high schools in Kansas, and particularly the University. As student and teacher at the University at Lawrence, I have noted the need there of material, which few, if any, who are interested know can be found in the Society library. It is



true that the lack of an interurban or other direct, frequent and speedy means of transportation between Topeka and Lawrence would hamper the best use of the archives, files, etc., if we had some means the better to acquaint students and teachers of the stores.

Our Society is not peculiar in this, for we have not yet been able as a commonwealth to systematize and correlate the state library, the historical library, and the five state school libraries (to say nothing of city or other libraries), so as best to make all this material available to students. How best to do this is a problem worthy of our best thought. Every student of history in each of our state colleges and University, and as well in all private colleges, and even in high schools, should come into closer touch with the Historical Society, both that they may use its material and that they may be enlisted to contribute thereto as opportunity offers or can be created.

Since we have a fine Memorial Building, we must take interest in the project of a national archives building at Washington—a matter now before the senate, and likely to pass, Senator Capper writes. A resolution by our Society would be timely, encouraging such project, since vast accessions of material during the war threaten to cause the wilful destruction of archives and records, just to get room for more material. The loss by fire a few months ago of much census material of 1890 also argues for a suitable archives building.

For our genealogical department of the Society, it may be of interest to state that I have been corresponding with the great index publishers, The H. W. Wilson Co., of New York, as to the practicability of issuing an index to current biographical and genealogical periodicals of the world as is done for general literature, special fields, law, medicine, etc. There is some hope of such index.

The publisher of the *Russell Record* and I have been discussing making an index to all important historical articles in the *Record* in its fifty years of existence here. If I can get time I will undertake to index such articles on card index, and the *Record* will print the index.

I hope to hear further of your soldier memorial plans.

Very truly, J. C. RUPPENTHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1921.

Hon. Wm. E. Connelley,

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka Kan.

MY DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—Owing to the fact that I will have an active part in the National Mine Taxation Conference, which is being held in Chicago under the auspices of the American Mining Congress during its annual convention, October 17 to 22, it will be impossible for me to attend the annual meeting of the Society on October 18. I regret this very much, as I have been hoping that I would be in a position to attend the next annual meeting of our Society. I wish you would remember me to any of the members from Hutchinson who may attend the meeting.

I trust that the meeting will be successful, and that a review of the affairs of the state will show that substantial gains have been made in every line of industrial, educational and agricultural activity in the state.



I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the convention issue of the *Mining Congress Journal*, which will no doubt be of interest to you, and will give you an outline of the work in which I am engaged. With kindest personal regards,

Cordially yours,      MR. K. W. KIDGEE.

JEWELL, KAN., October 12, 1921.

Hon. Wm. E. Connelley, Secretary

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I thank you very much for notice of annual meeting, and hope it will be one of the best in the history of the Society.

Yours sincerely,      LILLIAN FORREST.

MAHON, KAN., October 18, 1921.

W. E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I received your notice of annual meeting of the State Historical Society and had expected to attend, but just this morning notice it is to be held to-day. I very much regret I could not be present with you, for I am greatly interested in historical matters. I have some letters I would like to send you to be read at the meeting, but it is too late.

This is a perfect day, never saw a nicer one. On the first day of this month I had my eighty-third birthday and got through it in *fine shape*. I hope you will have a great and enjoyable meeting. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,      ALEX. E. CASE.

Secretary Connelley called the attention of the Society to the notice, which had already been sent out, postponing the evening meeting. The main feature of the evening meeting was to be the presentation to the Society of a memorial to Louis Philip Billard, who was killed in the line of duty in France, July 24, 1919. This memorial was a gift from the Rotary Club of Topeka, of which Mr. Billard was a member, and had taken the form of a bronze figure representing flight, he having been at the time of his death a member of the Third Aviation Instruction Center. Mr. Connelley said it was hoped that the memorial would be finished and in place so that the meeting could be held some time during November.

The report of the committee on nominations for directors was then called for, and here follows:

OCTOBER 18, 1921.

To the Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations presents the following names for directors of this Society for the term of three years ending with the annual meeting, 1924:

Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City, Kan.; Anspaugh, J. R., Topeka; Brokaw, C. L., Kansas City, Kan.; Carey, Emerson, Hutchinson; Case, Alex. E., Marion; Connelley, William E., Topeka; Dean, John S., Topeka; Embree, Mrs. Mary, Topeka; Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute; Francis, Clara, Colony;



Gleed, J. W., Topeka; Gray, John M., Kirwin; Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Republic City; Kagey, C. L., Beloit; Kinkel, John M., Topeka; Lee, Thos. A., Topeka; Long, Chester L., Wichita; Martin, Chas. C., Kansas City, Kan.; Morgan, W. Y., Hutchinson; Nichols, J. C., Olathe; Pierce, A. C., Junction City; Rankin, Robt. C., Lawrence; Rice, Oscar, Fort Scott; Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell; Shields, J. B., Lost Springs; Smith, W. H., Maysville; Soller, August, Washington; Stone, Robert, Topeka; Travis, Frank L., Iola; Vandegrift, F. L., Kansas City, Mo.; Wayman, William, Emporia; West, J. S., Topeka; Wood, O. J., Topeka.

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. M. Penwell, for the term ending October, 1922, John W. Davis, Greensburg.

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Mary I. Spillmann, for the term ending October, 1923, Albert P. Simpson, Axtell.

Respectfully,  
 LUCY GREENE MASON,  
 JOHN S. DEAN,  
 JOHN P. MARSHALL.

On motion of Judge George A. Haron, seconded by T. A. McNeal, the report of the committee was accepted and the Society proceeded to the election of the directors named in the report.

Mr. Woolard asked for the report of the archaeological committee. This report was made by the chairman, Mr. G. P. Morehouse, and is herewith given in full:

#### REPORT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SECTION.

OCTOBER 18, 1921.

*To the Members of the Kansas State Historical Society:*

At the regular session of the Society on October 21, 1914, the executive committee was authorized to establish an archaeological section and to appoint a committee to carry on archaeological research within the state. Such a committee was afterwards appointed, consisting of the following persons: George P. Morehouse, chairman, Topeka; Mark E. Zimmermann, White Cloud; George J. Remsburg, Potter; Christian Bernhardt, Lincoln; Allen Jesse Reynolds, Ottawa; John T. Kagey, Alma; and John J. Arthur, Topeka.

The first report of the chairman was made at the annual meeting of the Society on October 19, 1915, and the second report on October 17, 1916. These two reports cover some seventeen pages of the twentieth biennial report of the board of directors of the Society and attracted considerable attention throughout the state among people interested in knowing more about the prehistoric inhabitants of Kansas.

These reports treated of the many known ancient prehistoric Indian town sites, the large collections of artifacts of warlike or domestic use found thereon; and, in mentioning the skilled work of Kansas archaeologists of the past, urged all persons interested to continue explorations and to report their findings; and also to inform the Society of any known collections already gathered. This was done in order that our museum of archaeology might become possessed of some of these collections when possible. These reports being widely circulated, it resulted in opening up interest and correspondence with numerous people who have become friends of our Society and enthusiastic along





the lines of seeing that all of the valuable prehistoric relics found in Kansas do not drift into the great museums of Eastern states, which has happened so often in the past.

Each year, with but a single exception, since the archaeological section was established, the chairman has made an annual report. That exception being the year of 1918, when its chairman was president of the Historical Society, and was also almost continuously during that year engaged in World War work at a United States military training camp, and as captain of a company in a Kansas State Guard battalion, which trained over 300 young men who entered United States military service. This is the fifth report of the archaeological section. In these reports we have tried to record the growing interest which some Kansans are taking in this work and to give some account of the discoveries made and the relics preserved. In doing this we have given some prominence to several friends of the Society, who have become more than amateurs along archaeological lines and gathered collections which deserved more than passing notice. Several of these friends have given the Society collections of great value, and others are bound to follow.

George J. Remsburg, formerly of Atchison county, but now of California, will always be remembered for his research in northeast Kansas and for his gifts to our museum, which we have heretofore described.

Two years ago we commented upon the fine collection given us by Otto J. Wulschleger, of Frankfort, Marshall county, and the discoveries he has made in that part of Kansas.

Last year we described the relics from Indian village sites presented by Edward Fay, of Harris, Anderson county, and a fertile field opened down there.

Another member of our committee, John Arthur, of this city, has continued his explorations at those old town sites near Diamond Springs, Morris county, and each time returns with many fine specimens of the work of prehistoric Kansans in that valley. Mr. Arthur's collection is one of the largest and finest in Kansas and is the result of the labors of a generation. It embraces thousands of fairly well classified stone and flint artifacts, principally from Kansas fields, but also numerous specimens from other states, from which interesting comparisons can be made.

Mr. Arthur thinks that he has found some stone implements in Kansas which belong to the paleolithic or earliest stone age, the first of the four great epochs into which most scientists divide prehistoric archaeology. This would indicate that man inhabited ancient Kansas away back in company with the mammoth and other extinct beasts and reptiles.

Arthur Bridwell, of Baldwin, connected with Baker University, who has done considerable research work along these lines and gathered fine specimens, is also of the opinion that some of the implements found in Kansas are of the paleolithic period.

Each year discoveries are made, in both this and foreign countries, which prove that man inhabited the earth many thousands of years earlier than formerly taught in the schools or believed by our scientists.

Kansas abounds in prehistoric relics of the most interesting character, and we have full faith that some of our future archaeologists will turn up something that will prove Old Quivira (Kansa) supported an ancient people even before the glacial drifts of the ice-age period.



It is well known that our most distinguished archæologists differ widely regarding the period of the earliest human occupation of this continent, and especially of our interior valleys and basins. Some hold that a few thousand years would make the limit of its life here, while others think that two or three hundred thousand years, or longer, have lapsed since he began his fight for existence in competition with the monstrous beasts and reptiles which made this their home.

In case of prehistoric animals, their bones and teeth left behind are the only evidence we have of their habits and manner of living; but from these we can determine whether they were carnivorous or herbivorous, land or water type. The skeletal remains of man reveal very little, within themselves, of the long-deceased owners, whether they were cruel savages or mystic philosophers. But fortunately we do not have to depend upon their bones and teeth for information concerning ancient man, for we have so many of his works to study and from which to arrive at a very fair knowledge of his varied traits of customs and habits. We have the sites and extent of his villages and towns, his battle fields and hunting grounds, his fortifications and burial places. We can determine his style of warfare and whether he subsisted entirely from the chase or depended somewhat upon a grain and vegetable diet. From the numerous potsherds found, his love of adornment and a primitive art is revealed. Thus from these artifacts and implements of warfare and domestic use, which prehistoric man so skillfully wrought from crude stone and flint and turned out upon the potter's wheel from mixed clay, sand and ground shells, we learn much regarding our primitive predecessors, and thus bring them almost if not quite within the realm of history.

Archæology is thus the connecting link between the prehistoric and the present, between geology and history. For the proper study of the remains which come down to us, some of our authorities have divided prehistoric archæology into four great epochs, as follows:

1. That of the drift, or when man shared the possessions of the country with the mammoth and numerous other extinct animals, the bones and teeth of which are so often found. This is called the "Paleolithic" period, or the ancient *unpolished-stone* age.

2. The later, or *polished-stone* age, the period of beautiful weapons and instruments of flint and other kinds of stones; but with no knowledge of metals excepting gold, to a small degree, for ornament. This period is termed the "neolithic" or *new stone* period.

3. The bronze age, that period when bronze was used for arms and cutting instruments of all descriptions.

4. The iron age, or that period when iron succeeded bronze and stone for arms, axes, knives, and many other implements.

In this country we are more interested in the two first periods or epochs, the paleolithic and neolithic, for they cover the largest portion of our interesting prehistoric relics. The bronze or copper period in America was as distinct a period as in Europe. Very few copper relics have been found in Kansas, and that age never really existed here. As to the iron age, it also was never prehistoric, for when iron was used by the ancient Indians it was, for the most part, after their coming in contact with the white man and his civilization.



Before closing this report I should make special mention of a recent gift to our Society. In the former reports we have mentioned the explorations in northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska by another member of our committee, Mark E. Zimmerman, of White Cloud, Doniphan county. Mr. Zimmerman is one of the most thorough and practical archaeologists in our western country and has done an enormous amount of original research work and gathered thousands of specimens. It will be recalled that a few years ago he gave our Society some rare crania and other framework of ancient Kansans, a collection which even brought out comments from the Peabody Museum; but to-day we have the pleasure of informing the friends that Mr. Zimmerman recently presented our museum with a rare collection of selected ancient stone and flint relics and potsherds—the largest gift of its kind ever presented to our Society. It embraces over 3,000 marked and identified articles, and includes stone axes, stone celts, stone anvils, rubbing and polishing stones, ancient hammers and mauls, potters' tools, stone and flint hoes, pottery; red-stone, soapstone and catlinite pipes; cache lots of hundreds of implements found on ancient village sites; hundreds of flint spear and arrow points; hundreds of flint knives, scrapers, drills, perforators, hatchets and tomahawks; hundreds of beads from ancient graves; hundreds of potsherds found at ground houses and village sites, etc.

It also includes a fine collection of shell-tempered pottery rarely found; some of which Mr. Zimmerman procured from Edward Park, of White Cloud, and some from Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy, who possesses the largest archaeological collection in Doniphan county and one of the finest in Kansas.

According to Mr. Zimmerman's findings, the only ancient town sites from the Kaw river to Mandan, N. Dak., where shell-tempered pottery has been found are the old Pani village situated on the Kansas and Nebraska state line near the Nemaha river, to wit, on section 33, township 1, range 18, Richardson county, Nebraska; and section 3, township 1, range 18, Brown county, Kansas; and the other the old town site on the east half of section 27, township 2, range 20, in Doniphan county. An itemized list of this fine collection given us by Mr. Zimmerman is filed with the Historical Society.

Thus our growing archaeological museum, from time to time, is acquiring many unique and priceless prehistoric relics and collections which have taken years to assemble. And yet there are numerous other fine collections owned by Kansans which we should not pass by. It is educational and will always be interesting to learn more about the mode of life of those prehistoric peoples who lived along our streams and valley slopes hundreds and possibly thousands of years ago; and the only knowledge we can acquire of them must come from a study of their buried villages and town sites and the relics and artifacts which they left behind.

When our museum becomes one of the largest in the west it will look back upon the present friends, who have added so much to its possessions, as the real founders of its greatness. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. MOREHOUSE,  
*Chairman Archaeological Committee.*



The Society next proceeded to the transaction of miscellaneous business. Secretary Connelley read the following letters:

HUTCHINSON, October 12, 1921.

Mr. William E. Connelley, State Historical Society,  
Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter received. I inclose you letter just received from Kos Harris. I wish you would take it up with the directors when they meet next week and see what they think about it.

I am inclined to think that it is worth carrying out, and I have very little doubt that the legislature would make a suitable appropriation.

Respectfully yours, F. DUMONT SMITH.

F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson,

WICHITA, October 10, A. D. 1921.

President of the Historical Society:

DEAR SIR—There has been for some years a matter of historical worth that George Martin and I had talked and written about, and the which hath lain dormant since George commenced to "*wander the stars*." It is a matter of history that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1859, at the once little town of Elwood, Kan., Lincoln delivered his first speech on Kansas soil. This speech was practically the same one he subsequently delivered in New York at Cooper Union, and contains the quotation that should be on a monument. George and I thought there should be a monument at Elwood at the place the speech was made, the same to be suitably indented. Our idea was to enact a bill fixing the cost of the ground and monument, and appoint three commissioners to attend to it, *i. e.*, the senate one, the house one, and the governor to be the chairman. Cy Leland wrote me he could find the spot where the speech was made, and I suppose the same can be found.

Yours truly, KOS HARRIS.

Mr. Woolard asked the pleasure of the Society regarding the suggested project, saying he felt that a movement to erect a monument at Elwood commemorating Lincoln's visit to Kansas and his first speech on Kansas soil could but meet with very general interest and approval. He further stated that he would be glad to entertain a motion empowering him to name a committee which would take the matter in charge, see what could be done, and report at the next meeting of the Society with a fully defined plan.

Thereupon Mr. Kagey moved that the president of the Society be directed to name a committee of three to take up the matter of a Lincoln monument as suggested in the letter of Mr. Kos Harris. This motion, seconded by O. J. Wood, was put to a vote and prevailed. Mr. Woolard said the committee would be named later.

Secretary Connelley then directed the attention of the Society to that portion of his annual report which had to do with the condition of the roof of Memorial Building.

Mr. Woolard recurred to his remarks before the board of directors





at their morning meeting, and said he had been directed by the board to name a committee who would go before the Executive Council and urge immediate attention to the necessity of a new roof before the winter set in. He said he would like to add the name of George P. Washburn, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the committee, which would then stand as follows: Col. J. S. Dean, Theodore Gardner, George P. Washburn, and Secretary Connelley.

Secretary Connelley spoke of the request of Judge Ruppenthal, in his letter read at the beginning of the meeting, asking a resolution from the Society on the projected national archives building, and suggesting that copies of the resolution be sent to the Kansas delegation in congress. Mr. Woolard asked the secretary to offer such a resolution to the Society for its action, whereupon Mr. Connelley presented the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Kansas State Historical Society that there is great need for the erection in the city of Washington of a national archives building at an early date, and that such building be of such capacity that no additions to it shall be required for the next century.

The resolution being put to a vote was unanimously adopted with instructions to the secretary to forward copies of it to our senators and congressmen in Washington.

Secretary Connelley then presented the following bill and communication from P. H. Coney:

STATEMENT.

THE MILLER-GILLESPIE PAINT & GLASS CO.

JOBBERS

PAINT, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS AND PAINTER'S SUPPLIES.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 1, 1918.

P. H. Coney, 316 Kan. Ave.:

To invoice attached .....\$5.59

DEAR CONNELLEY—I gave this picture to the Society. It is a rare and valuable one and you ought to pay for its repair. It ought to be enough to give the picture by me.

Yours, P. H. CONEY.



## STATEMENT.

THE MILLER-GILLESPIE PAINT &amp; GLASS CO.

JOBBER

PAINT, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS AND PAINTER'S SUPPLIES.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 18, 1918.

*Sold to P. H. Coney, 316 Kan. Ave.:*

Get picture frame for glass.

1 glass 32 x 42 D. S.

Painting out name ..... \$0.25

Setting glass ..... .35

1 glass 32 x 42 ..... 4.99

---

\$5.59

Received the above picture this 6th day of June, 1918.

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY,

*Sec'y Kansas State Historical Society.**Captain P. H. Coney, City:*

TOPEKA, September 5, 1918.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN—I received the bill for the repair of the picture and frame which you so kindly gave to the Historical Society. I think you are right in saying that we ought to pay this bill, and I would gladly pay it if we had a dollar available for that purpose. We have been running the last two years on the same amount of money appropriated in years heretofore, when things were not so high as they are now. The expenses of the Society have more than doubled in these times of high prices and we have no more money than when things were cheap. You have no idea the strain we are put to to get the Society through at all on the meager sum we have to spend. I do not see how in the world we are going to get through, but we will have to get through without incurring any deficiencies to be paid by another legislature. Pay this bill and hold it over until after the 30th of June of next year. I will then try to take care of it out of our membership-fee fund. I would gladly pay it if we had a dollar that could be used for that purpose. That is the best I can do, and I trust you will see our condition here and believe me that we are desperately put to it to get through at all.

I hope to get more money for the use of the Society the coming year, and I intend to ask the legislature for more money. I hope to have your coöperation in convincing the legislature that we ought to have more money.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary.*

Sept. 6, 1918.—Complied with.—P. H. C.

Mr. Woolard asked the will of the Society in the matter of paying this bill. After some discussion it was decided to pay it, E. B. Jewett making the motion, which was seconded by C. L. Kagey. The motion prevailing, the bill was ordered paid.

This ending the miscellaneous business, Secretary Connelley suggested that since the business to come before the board of directors was very brief, and only routine work, that the Society adjourn and immediately resolve itself into a board meeting, continuing the



program, which consisted of an address, as soon as the business was concluded.

This being approved by the Society, the meeting adjourned to convene as a meeting of the board of directors.

### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Society, the board of directors convened to transact business left over from the morning meeting of the board, which consisted of the election of life and annual members to the Society, and the election of officers.

The secretary presented the following names for life membership, the persons having conformed to the constitution of the Society in the payment of the fee:

H. S. Taylor, Abilene; John M. Kinkel, Topeka; Nettie C. Kinkel, Topeka; Ellsworth Ingalls, Atchison; Oscar Rice, Fort Scott; W. W. Bowman, Topeka; August Soller, Washington; Albert W. Soller, Washington; Walter A. Soller, Washington; Lester E. Soller, Washington; F. W. Driscoll, Kansas City, Mo.; Ray R. Holsinger, Norcatgur; Mary E. Shulsky, Denton; John W. Davis, Greensburg; A. E. Van Petten, Topeka.

On motion of Doctor Bumgardner, the rules were suspended and the secretary directed to cast the vote of the board for the persons named. This being done, they were declared duly elected.

The secretary then read the following names of persons who had qualified for annual membership in the Society:

C. F. Fein, Newton; Theodore P. Henry, Delavan; J. M. Thralls, Wellington; James Hedberg, Falun; I. D. Graham, Topeka; P. D. Scott, Woodston; B. M. Dunham, Fredonia; Dr. J. R. Newton, Olathe; Arthur Cranston, Parsons; Mrs. Mary Eleanor Hiatt Lloyd, Leavenworth; Caroline Berry Phelps, Emporia.

On motion of T. A. McNeal, these names were approved and the persons were duly elected to annual membership in the Society.

The next business before the board was the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year. The nominating committee having reported at the previous meeting of the board and their choice having been approved, it remained but to cast the vote for the following persons:

Samuel Francis Woolard, president,  
Charles H. Tucker, first vice president,  
Foster Dwight Coburn, second vice president.



On motion the rules were suspended and the secretary was directed to cast the vote of the board for Samuel F. Woolard for president of the Society. This being done, Mr. Woolard was declared duly elected.

The name of Charles H. Tucker for first vice president was next presented, when the secretary was asked to cast the vote of the board for Mr. Tucker for first vice president, whereupon he was declared duly elected.

The name of F. D. Coburn was next presented, and the secretary was directed to cast the vote of the board for F. D. Coburn for second vice president, whereupon he was declared duly elected.

All business before the board having been transacted, it resolved itself into a meeting of the Society and resumed the program of the annual meeting.

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Mr. Woolard made a few remarks thanking the members for the honor done him in electing him president of the Society. He said it had long been a hope of his to work on increased membership for the Society, and that he would therefore ask to be allowed to name a committee on membership and publicity; that the work of the Society was not appreciated by the entire people of Kansas, nor was the Society known over the whole state; that a larger field of usefulness for the Society could be opened up with increased membership; he was anxious to see pioneer day celebrated in all the schools and churches of Kansas, and that a membership and publicity committee working to that end could accomplish much in making the Historical Society popular.

At the close of Mr. Woolard's remarks Mr. Huggins said he was in full sympathy with President Woolard and that he would like to have action taken giving the president authority to appoint such a committee as would bring about a greater membership in the Society and a wider sphere of usefulness. Mr. Lee seconding this motion it was carried.

The president announced that the committee would be W. Y. Morgan, F. L. Travis, Mrs. Effie Hiatt Van Tuyl.

Mr. Jewett said that he could not let the occasion pass without a word on the choice of Mr. Woolard as the new president. He spoke of his long acquaintance with him and of the accomplishment which Mr. Woolard already had to his credit, and he felt that the Society in complimenting Mr. Woolard had built for itself a tower of strength and helpfulness.





The last number on the program was then announced—an address, "Our Yesterdays," by Judge George A. Huron. Judge Huron reviewed the life of the Historical Society in a most interesting way. He told of its organization, its purposes, its first board of directors. He sketched the lives of its secretaries, and dwelt upon the value of history and the duty of its preservation. He also reviewed the work being done in all departments of the Society.

Unfortunately Judge Huron left no complete copy of his address with the secretary, so it is impossible to print it in full.

Upon the conclusion of Judge Huron's address the meeting was adjourned.

President Woolard named the following committees:

*Membership and Publicity:* W. Y. Morgan, F. L. Travis, Mrs. Effie Hiatt Van Tuyle.

*Lincoln Monument:* Kos Harris, E. B. Jewett, George P. Morehouse.

The executive and nominations committees held over, as new committees were not named.



# Kansas State Historical Society.

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## FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 17, 1922.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society convened in the rooms of the Society, Memorial Building, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Directors and officers present were: W. E. Connelley, W. W. Denison, Mrs. Mary Embree, Clara Francis, Theodore Gardner, J. N. Harrison, Mrs. W. A. Johnston, C. L. Kagey, J. M. Kinkel, T. A. Lee, J. P. Marshall, Mrs. Henry F. Mason, Oscar Rice, F. L. Travis, C. H. Tucker, A. B. Whiting, O. J. Wood and S. F. Woolard.

Col. S. F. Woolard, president of the Society, called the meeting to order, and after having greeted the directors he asked for the report of the secretary, W. E. Connelley.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,  
OCTOBER 17, 1922.

*To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:*

I herewith submit my annual report of the business and transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society for the year ending with this meeting.

The year has been an average one with the Society. There has been no phenomenal growth, but there has been a good, steady, healthy growth of this body. The rooms of the Society are ample, and we are in no sense crowded for space in any department. There is, however, an urgent demand for more shelving in the department of archives. As has been pointed out in previous reports, that department is of the utmost importance, and its services to the state are coming more and more into demand. The records, documents and files there are disposed of in a temporary and unsatisfactory manner. There has never been any new equipment furnished for the department of archives. It contains at this time many hundreds of thousands of separate papers and documents. These are made up of documents from various state offices, where they were no longer current and of use in the transaction of business. The correspondence of the governors, the notarial and other records of the office of the secretary of state, the various papers and documents from the office of the state insurance commissioner, together with the state census records of the Department of Agriculture, are all piled promiscuously on tables and temporary shelving in the rooms of the department. These documents are consulted often. The road records of that period in the history of the state from 1860 to 1875 are called for frequently, now that the state is engaged in making



improved roads. The papers, records and documents in the department are bound to suffer deterioration if proper filing facilities and shelving are not provided. The rooms are ample and the office of the department is one of the best in the building. If the needed accommodations could be provided for the archives a most convenient arrangement could be made of all the records preserved there.

At the date of the last annual meeting the roof of the Memorial Building was in a deplorable condition. It had been necessary to take many pictures from the walls in the museum to prevent their being ruined by water. The north wall was water-soaked and the cross walls were full of water. Through the efforts of President Woolard a new roof was placed on the building before the first of January, 1922. Since that time we have had no trouble with water coming in and the wet walls have dried out and the pictures have been replaced on them.

#### LIBRARY.

The library of the Society should be a matter of pride of every member as well as of the state. It has made the usual growth during the year. It is now the largest library west of the Mississippi river except that of the University of California, and in many respects it is larger than that library. When it is remembered that the state supplies only \$1,000 to be used in the purchase of books in any one year, it is really remarkable that the Society has built up the immense library it has. In quality the library holds equal place with its size. While many of the priceless manuscripts were secured in the administration of Judge Adams, the acquisition of these valuable manuscripts continues. The Society is constantly receiving historical manuscripts and letters, atlases, charts, photographs, portraits and pamphlets. Its collection of posters is large, but no additions have been made to that particular collection during the year. Posters of the great World War are very valuable and costly. None have been received during the last year.

The library is known to students all over America, and some of them visit our Society every year for the purpose of studying its contents and securing information which cannot be found at any other place. Much use is made of our books by Washburn College students and students from Kansas University, as well as all other persons doing serious historical research. The genealogical section of our library has an ever-increasing patronage. Persons over the state interested in ancestral matters not only write to us, but make special visits to Topeka to consult our genealogical records, and hardly a day passes but some one comes in to use this portion of our library.

The pamphlet collection in this Society is very rich. There exists in the public estimation a false impression concerning the value of pamphlets. These reflect the public mind of their period much more accurately than do pretentious books. They are easily lost and misplaced and many of them are extremely rare and very valuable from a financial point of view.

The following table shows the accessions July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922:

Books (volumes) .....	973
Pamphlets .....	3,151
Newspapers and periodicals .....	1,500
Archives:	
Separate manuscripts .....	96,055
Manuscript volumes .....	5,150
Maps:	
Maps, atlases, charts .....	117
Pictures .....	839
Museum:	
Relics and museum objects .....	82



## Total collections, 1922:

Library, books, pamphlets, etc. ....	292,619
Archives:	
Separate manuscripts .....	547,865
Manuscript volumes .....	9,589
Maps, atlases and charts .....	9,174
Pictures .....	12,619
Relics and museum objects .....	12,134

There have been several valuable acquisitions to the library. During the past year we have been able to purchase a very interesting manuscript volume of a trip to Kansas in 1859. At some future time we expect to publish this manuscript as one of our Publications series. A most valuable gift came to us from Col. F. L. Travis, and consists of a set of maps used by him in France in the movement of ammunition. These maps are made doubly valuable by the notations written on them. Joe Nickell has also given the Society a valuable and interesting collection of French war maps. There have been other fine additions to the library; these few are mentioned only to show the nature of our collections.

During the World War subscription to such periodicals as the Society must have increased enormously. In some instances the subscription was doubled. It was very difficult with the money at the disposal of the Society to continue the files of some of our periodicals. The librarian, however, contrived to make the limited funds at her disposal cover these subscriptions and the Society did not suffer by having to discontinue any vital publication.

Volume 15, *Kansas Historical Collections*, is now in press, and it is hoped that it will be received early in December. All the copy has been turned over to the state printer. The cuts for maps and illustrations have been made and have also been sent to the state printing plant. No proof has been received up to this time, but it is expected that it will begin to appear any day. The contents of this volume are fully up to the high standard of the publications of the Society, and the members and the public generally will be pleased with the papers contained in the volume. The volume covers a period of four years, and it is hoped that this is the last volume which will be required to cover more than two years. There are always papers and articles enough on hand in the office of the Society to make up a volume. Sometimes it is necessary to prepare, or have prepared, special articles to make a well-balanced volume and it has been only because of the serious condition found in the paper and other industries connected with publishing which has made it necessary to cover a four-year period in any of our volumes.

## MUSEUM.

The museum of the Society continues to be a popular feature. It was deemed necessary the past summer to keep an accurate record of the daily attendance. This has been done. From June 14, 1922, to the present time there has been a total attendance in the museum of 13,229. It is the intention to continue the record of daily attendance in the museum. During the tourist season people from every quarter of the United States stop here to visit the museum, and it is somewhat remarkable that they stop every year. People having once visited the museum wish to see it again. It is listed in the travel books, and many tourists say they stop here because friends have told them they should not miss the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society.





There is a constant accession of historical relics to the museum. Among the notable articles received in the last year may be mentioned the cavalry boots worn by Gen. George A. Custer on his campaigns against the Indians in Kansas and Oklahoma. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, recently gave them to the Society, and they are on display. Captain Boltwood, of Ottawa, has given the Society a historic cannon which he secured in the Philippine Islands in the Spanish-American War. It has been placed on display.

The Goss Collection of birds has been overhauled, cleaned and repaired. The cases have been carefully gone over and the glass washed. The birds were found in excellent condition and very little repair was necessary for any of them. A slight rearrangement of cases was made and a sign has been placed above the collection so that any one will know its name and location.

The Society has thousands of historic relics which cannot be displayed for want of cases in which they can be shown. These cases ought to be provided in the very near future.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

No report of the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society would be complete without some mention of the Kansas newspaper collection. This collection is a matter of pride, being the greatest collection of its kind in the world. Through the interest of the state printer, B. P. Walker, himself a distinguished newspaper editor, the files of the newspaper collection are bound very nearly up to date. The binding has never been as nearly complete as it is at this time. The whole collection is in an excellent condition. Its value and utility are demonstrated every day. There is scarcely an hour that some one is not examining some of these newspapers. In some instances they come from long distances to consult them. They contain the most minute account of the daily life of Kansas for more than half a century. The wisdom of the founders of this Society in starting this collection is verified every day. The annual newspaper list which we publish is called for from all parts of the United States.

During the year there have been accessions of numerous old and very valuable newspapers. The first copy of the *Vivette*, published at Wichita, was found in Oklahoma, and secured for our newspaper collection. Students and newspaper men generally are interested in this collection and call attention to any rare paper which they believe the Society can obtain. The interest in this newspaper collection is nation-wide. The Society is receiving practically every newspaper and periodical published in the state.

#### FINANCES.

The finances of the Society are sound and in good condition. The state accountant checked all the accounts of the Society to July 31, 1922, and found that every expenditure was within the law and that every cent was properly paid out and accounted for. The report of the treasurer is made a part of this report and is submitted herewith. The balance in the membership-fee fund at this time is a matter of satisfaction, being \$2,790.05. The Society has always been compelled to use the strictest economy in expending the funds intrusted to its care in order to make them meet the needs of the Society. This careful nursing of the funds has become habitual, and no money is spent if it can possibly be avoided.

The appropriation made by the state for the maintenance of this Society



is \$17,400. This is wholly insufficient and does not compare at all favorably with the amount appropriated by other states. Even the city of Topeka for the maintenance of its public library now appropriates \$15,000 annually. But for all that, this Society has grown to be the second in size of its kind in America. This result was achieved only by the closest attention of the management to the work in hand and the determination to see that every dollar expended brought in a dollar or more in value.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

It is with satisfaction that an increase in membership can be reported for the year. This is due to the untiring efforts of President Woolard and his committee on membership. An extensive campaign was made, the effects of which will be felt for a long time. New members are still coming in as the result of the circular sent out by President Woolard in November, 1921. Thirty-eight life members have been secured—more than in any preceding year. His good work must be continued by the succeeding administrations.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

New times bring new conditions. It is necessary for an institution to take note of changes in public sentiment in regard to its own affairs. It was the design of the founders of the Historical Society that a session of the annual meeting should be devoted to an annual address delivered by the president or some other person. This was in addition to the business meeting. At that time Topeka was a village, and a public meeting of the nature indicated could be made a success. At this time Topeka is a city, and it is difficult to secure an audience to hear an address. There are too many calls on the people from the various churches, clubs, associations and organizations generally. The evening meeting costs the Society a considerable sum of money and serves a very small portion of its membership. It is a question if an annual dinner, at which those interested would be willing to pay for a plate or plates, would not create more interest and bring better results. Music could be provided and short speeches and addresses could be made on the various phases of the work of the Historical Society. At such a dinner there would be present only those interested in the work of the Society. If it was deemed advisable to do so, a distinguished speaker could be secured. There would be nothing to prevent the Society's having an evening meeting at any time. But for the good of the Society and a thorough discussion of its needs and its work, it would seem that nothing could be better than a dinner such as is outlined above. This matter is brought up at this time for discussion and the action of the Society.

#### MOVING PICTURES.

Another latter-day matter demands consideration at this time. The moving picture has entered into the daily life of the people. It is being utilized by many institutions of learning as a means of education. Through the moving picture a great part of the population is being made acquainted with the progress in industrial matters as well as in education. It is perhaps necessary that the Society should use this means of instruction also.

In the library of this Society are thousands of photographs of battles, camp scenes, marching scenes and other features of the Civil War, as well as portraits of many of the leading men in the war. There are here many



views of pioneer scenes in Kansas and of some of the first buildings in the state. There are pictures in the old books of scenes in Kansas long before it was a territory. There are many views of scenes indicating the present-day progress of Kansas. These could be shown in the form of slides. The Society has twenty-three reels of World War pictures. Yale University Press is now preparing moving pictures of the leading events in its "Chronicles of America" series. These will be made available for the use of this Society. It is the intention of this corporation to make these pictures in such quantities as to become a satisfactory supply for institutions like this. There is no doubt but that other firms will engage in this historical work also, so that a dependable supply of instructive and valuable moving pictures is in sight.

The question for the Society to consider is the purchase and installation of a moderate-priced moving-picture equipment. This cannot be done without the consent of the Grand Army, Department of Kansas. Since this matter came up there has been no time for a discussion with the Grand Army, and it is not known whether consent could be secured or not, but as most of the material on hand by the Society pertains to the Civil War, and as these pictures would be shown, it would seem that an understanding might be had. Consultation with the state auditor has been had. He realizes that the moving picture is becoming almost universal as a means of instruction and entertainment. He has agreed that if the Society can make a suitable arrangement with the Grand Army that it may purchase a moderate-priced machine from the contingent fund.

If the Society owned a moving-picture equipment it might become a source of revenue, as other bodies meeting in Memorial Hall might wish to show moving pictures and would be willing to pay a good rental for the equipment. This matter is embodied in the report so that it may be taken up and discussed at this time.

Finally, the secretary would be failing in his duty if he did not call attention to the Kansas State Historical Society as a whole and as a department of the state, and as a going institution. The object for which this institution was established is being carried out in good faith and the strict letter of the constitution. The founders of the Society had in mind the preservation of the history of Kansas. They realized what an inspiration it would be to the future generations of Kansas. All the means used by societies of this character to gather history are used by this Society. They are yielding fine results. Similar institutions all over America send in their reports. A careful study of these will reveal that this Society has the most efficient organization of any, Wisconsin alone being excepted.

The staff of the Society is well organized and efficient. It should be larger, but a vast amount of work is accomplished by the Society every year. Very little is said about it, for it has never been the policy of the Society to seek notoriety, but the work is being done, and done efficiently and well.

During the year the Society has lost by death the following-named members. A proper sketch of each one of these members appears on subsequent pages of this report.

John B. Frost, Topeka; Col. J. D. Norton, Topeka; Arch. Miller, Cottonwood Falls; J. K. Mitchell, Osborne; W. T. Crosby, Topeka; Henry W. McAfee, Topeka; E. B. Jewett, Wichita; Mrs. Harriet D. Farnsworth, Portis; Josiah Jordan, Topeka; W. I. Miller, Topeka; Culbertson Stevens, Abilene.

Respectfully submitted, WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY.



Col. F. L. Travis moved that the report of the secretary be received and placed on file. His motion was seconded by W. W. Denison, and it was so ordered.

President Woolard asked for the report of the treasurer. This report was read by Secretary Connelley, as follows:

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

#### STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Balance on hand July 1, 1921, in cash.....	\$78.95
Balance on hand July 1, 1921, in bonds.....	1,855.70
Fees received from unknown source three years ago.....	1.00
Annual membership fees received for year ending June 30, 1922.....	200.00
Life membership fees received for year.....	190.00
Interest on two Liberty bonds, \$1,000 each, at 4½ per cent for one year.....	85.00
Unexpended expense money returned to fund.....	112.44
<b>Total receipts for year .....</b>	<b>\$2,523.09</b>

#### EXPENDITURES.

1921—Aug. 25. Expenses of secretary to picnic of old settlers of Franklin county.....	\$7.64
Oct. 21. Bailey Bros., renewal of bond of secretary.....	7.50
Oct. 21. G. A. R. for use of Memorial Hall.....	10.00
Oct. 26. Crane & Co., programs for annual meeting.....	19.00
Oct. 28. To reimburse P. H. Conay for repair of picture.....	5.59
Nov. 21. Rent of deposit box.....	3.00
Dec. 20. Christmas checks to janitor force.....	8.00
Dec. 20. Christmas check to John Edmunds of state printing plant.....	5.00
Dec. 24. Check to secretary to pay expenses to American Historical Society meeting, December 27-30 .....	100.00
1922—Feb. 11. Flowers for Cowan funeral.....	3.00
Feb. 28. Refund of life membership fee to C. L. Brokaw.....	10.00
April 5. Expenses of librarian to D. A. R. meeting at Pittsburg, Kan.....	14.04
April 28. Expenses librarian to Emporia and return, to address Women's Club .....	4.40
April 28. Expenses of Miss Baxter, cataloguer, to library meeting at Manhattan .....	3.72
May 10. Check to secretary for expenses to meeting of Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Iowa City.....	125.00
May 17. Check to Mississippi Valley Historical Association to pay pledge of Kansas State Historical Society.....	25.00
May 19. Expenses of librarian to Hutchinson and return, to attend meeting of State Federation of Women's Clubs.....	11.20
<b>Total expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$362.09</b>
Balance on hand June 30, 1922, in cash and bonds.....	2,161.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,523.09</b>

#### BOOTH BEQUEST.

Balance on hand July 1, 1921.....	\$38.79
Interest bond of \$500 at 4½ per cent for year.....	21.25
Compound interest .....	.81
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>\$60.85</b>

(No expenditures for year.)

#### PECKER BEQUEST.

Balance on hand July 1, 1921.....	\$26.03
Interest on bonds for \$950 at 4½ per cent for year.....	40.38
Compound interest .....	1.59
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>\$68.00</b>

(No expenditures for year.)

The above statements have been examined, checked and approved by the executive committee of the Society.

Approved: J. N. HARRISON, *Chairman*.  
J. G. SLONECKER.  
CLARA FRANCIS.





## STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP-FEE FUND FROM JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 17, 1922.

Balance on hand July 1, 1922, in bonds.....	\$1,855.70
Balance on hand July 1, 1922, in cash.....	395.30
Annual memberships received for 1923.....	252.00
Life memberships received for 1923.....	380.00
Interest on \$1,000 bond for $\frac{1}{2}$ year.....	21.25

Total amount received to October 17, 1922..... \$2,814.25

## EXPENDITURES.

1922—Aug. 31. Rent of safety-deposit box.....	\$3.00
Aug. 31. G. A. R. for use of Memorial Hall.....	10.00
Oct. 5. Expenses of secretary to Kansas City, Mo., to examine moving-picture apparatus.....	4.20
Oct. 7. Capper Engraving Co., printing notices of annual meeting.....	7.00

Total expenditures to October 17..... \$24.20

Balance on hand October 17..... 2,790.05

Total ..... \$2,814.25

## BOOTH BEQUEST.

Balance on hand October 17, 1922..... \$60.85

(No expenditures from this fund.)

## PECKER BEQUEST.

Balance on hand July 1, 1922..... \$68.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Aug. 31. Paid F. J. Wilder for New Hampshire books.....	\$41.50
Balance on hand October 17, 1922.....	26.50

Total ..... \$68.00

On motion of O. J. Wood, seconded by Mr. Rice, the treasurer's report was accepted and ordered placed on file. Mr. Connelley then spoke of the report of the state accountant. The accountant, through his inspectors, checks up the financial affairs of the different state departments annually, making a report on each one and filing it in the governor's office. The annual inspection of the finances of the Historical Society took place in July, and the accountants making the inspection found all accounts in excellent shape. They deposited a copy of their report with the secretary of the Society, in whose office it is open to the inspection of the directors at any time.

President Woolard called for a report from the executive committee. Colonel Harrison, chairman of that committee, announced that he had no report to make; that the work of the committee had gone along in the regular channels. The expenditures of the Society were audited by the committee and they were consulted in an advisory capacity frequently, by the secretary; therefore their work appeared in the reports of both secretary and treasurer.

The president then asked for the report of the committee on nomination for officers of the Society.



*To the Board of Directors:*

OCTOBER 17, 1922.

Your committee on nominations beg leave to present the following report on nominations for officers:

For president: Charles H. Tucker, Lawrence.

For first vice president: Foster Dwight Coburn, Topeka.

For second vice president: Theodore Gardner, Lawrence.

For secretary: William E. Connelley, Topeka.

For treasurer: Mrs. Mary Embree, Topeka.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY F. MASON.

JOHN S. DEAN.

HENRY K. BROOKS.

JOHN B. MARSHALL.

LUCY B. JOHNSTON.

This report, on motion of O. J. Wood, was approved and referred for final action to the board of directors' meeting subsequent to the annual meeting of the Society.

The president then asked if there was any special business to come before the board at this time. Mr. Rice, of Fort Scott, asked leave to present a matter which he had come from Fort Scott to place before the board. He said, in substance, that Fort Scott was one of the most historic cities of Kansas; that the citizens had taken pride in marking all sites of historic interest and value and in preserving, as far as they were able, the old buildings in use when Fort Scott was a military post. But that at this time they were unable to do what they wished to do with the "Old Block House," at once the glory and the pride of the city. This building had been cared for for years, but it stood on private ground, the owner of which had but recently died. Now, to save it, it seemed necessary to remove the building to public property, where there could be no question of ownership and where it could be maintained at public expense. To do this it might be necessary to invoke federal or state aid, and to that end Mr. Rice desired to introduce a resolution which might be of some help to the project.

Mr. Gardner interjected some reminiscences of his knowledge of Fort Scott during the war, and of the use of the post buildings at that time. The circumstances of the entrance of the old Fifth Kansas, then of Lane's Brigade, into Fort Scott was alluded to. One of the companies of the Fifth was drawn up near the old plaza and new equipment handed out to them. They were then ordered to strip and don their new apparel, which they did in the open air in the streets of Fort Scott.

After discussion Mr. Rice was named as chairman of a committee to frame such a resolution as he thought might be of benefit in the



work of preserving and restoring the "Old Block House" and other historic buildings, and bring it before the annual meeting of the Society.

Some remarks were made by Secretary Connelley on the formation of county historical societies and their benefit to communities. He said plans should be formulated for the organization of such societies in various counties in the state, and for their affiliation with the State Historical Society. O. J. Wood agreed with Mr. Connelley and spoke of the marking and maintenance of landmarks by older states. He said that county historical societies should take great pride in such work. He mentioned the demolition of the old windmill at Lawrence, which so many persons over the state continue to deplore.

Miss Francis and Secretary Connelley both spoke of the necessity of either protecting the country graveyards or of making plats and copying tombstone inscriptions so that the death record and last resting place of many pioneers in this state should not be utterly lost. That kind of historical work could best be done by local historical associations.

President Woolard announced that, with the consent of the board, he would name a committee on county historical societies, and that this committee should confer with the executive committee and formulate plans to extend historical work into all counties of the state, endeavoring to interest persons in the formation of local historical societies and define their affiliation with the Kansas State Historical Society. The president was thereupon ordered to name the committee and present it for confirmation to the annual meeting of the Society.

T. A. Lee asked what steps had been taken toward preserving the war history of Kansas. Mr. Connelley answered this question with the statement that every American Legion post in Kansas had been requested many times to send in biographical notices and personal histories of their members, but that there had been little or no response; that the bulk of the war-history material in the Society's archives was what had been sent in by families of soldiers when the campaign was first started for soldier material. He also stated that the Society had arranged to collaborate with the Order of the Gold Star and issue a memorial volume to be known as the "Gold Star Memorial." This work was to be issued as volume 3 of the Publications of the Kansas State Historical Society.

There being no further business before the board at this time, the meeting adjourned to convene immediately after the annual meeting of the Society.



## FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 17, 1922.

The annual meeting of the Society assembled in Memorial Hall Tuesday afternoon. There was a good attendance, the following members and friends being present:

Mrs. Flora M. Allen, Gov. Henry J. Allen, Arthur Bennett, Arthur Bridwell, Griffith Bonner, Henry K. Brooks, Dr. Edward Bumgardner, W. E. Connelley, Mrs. W. E. Connelley, C. E. Cory, Dr. E. L. Craik, C. B. Daughters, Mrs. C. B. Daughters, W. W. Denison, Mrs. W. W. Denison, Prof. George H. Failyer, Mrs. George H. Failyer, Miss Clara Francis, Theodore Gardner, J. W. Gleed, J. N. Harrison, Miss Nanon L. Herren, George A. Huron, Judge W. A. Johnston, C. L. Kagey, S. H. Kilgore, Mrs. S. H. Kilgore, J. J. King, J. M. Kinkel, T. A. Lee, Miss Nellie McFarland, Donald Melvor, Dr. J. C. Malin, J. P. Marshall, Judge Henry F. Mason, Mrs. Henry F. Mason, Mrs. F. C. Montgomery, O. L. Moore, Mrs. Virginia M. Nellis, D. S. Pipes, J. W. Pridly, Oscar Rice, George A. Root, Miss Gwendolen Shakeshaft, J. G. Slonecker, Mrs. Caroline A. Smith, George S. Sowers, George M. Stone, A. W. Stubbs, C. H. Tucker, D. A. Valentine, B. M. Van Cleave, A. B. Whiting, Pelagius Williams, O. J. Wood, S. F. Woolard, Miss Lorraine E. Wooster, Mr. — Wright, O. J. Wullschlegler.

President Woolard called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock and read the following telegram and letters from absent members:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1922.

*Hon. Wm. E. Connelley,**Kansas State Historical Society, Memorial Building, Topeka, Kan.:*

Please convey to annual meeting my sincerest wishes for continued success in the assembling and preservation of notable events in the glorious history of Kansas. Extreme pressure of business prevents attendance, but I am none the less interested, and am proud both of past accomplishments and future plans of Society.

MCKINLEY W. KRIEGH.

618 OAKLAND BOULEVARD, KANSAS CITY, KAN.

*Mr. William E. Connelley,**Secretary Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:*

DEAR SIR—I regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for me to be present at the annual meeting of the State Historical Society October 17, as I am expecting company at that time. I inclose a list of names which the president, Mr. Woolard, asked me to send him.

With best wishes for a pleasant and profitable meeting, I remain

Sincerely yours, ANNIE M. CORNELL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1922.





LAWRENCE, KAN., October 9, 1922.

William E. Connelley,

*Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:*

MY DEAR CONNELLEY—Your program for the annual meeting of the Society has just been received and I am very sorry that I shall not be able to attend this meeting. I am going to New Orleans the latter part of this week, and shall be gone all of next week.

My interest in the Historical Society is greater than ever, and I wish it were possible for me to be at the meeting.

Very truly yours,

WILDER S. METCALF.

WILDER'S BOOKSHOP,

28 WARREN AVENUE, SOMERVILLE,

BOSTON, MASS., October 10, 1922.

Mr. W. E. Connelley,

*Secretary Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:*

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I am inclosing herewith a letter which I suggest be read at the meeting on the 17th. I will only be too glad to send another \$100 worth of books if it will be on inducement for nine others to give \$100 each.

I regret that I am so far away that I cannot take a more active part in the affairs of the Kansas Historical Society, and regret that I cannot plan to attend the meeting. Wishing you and the Society the best of success during the coming year, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. WILDER.

(Inclosure.)

OCTOBER 10, 1922.

William E. Connelley,

*Secretary, Kansas Historical Society,  
Topeka, Kan.:*

DEAR SIR—Several times recently I have received circulars of the annual meeting of the Kansas Historical Society on October 17. It would give me real pleasure, I assure you, could I be present on the occasion.

When we compare the growth of the Kansas Historical Society with many other old-established societies, the progress that has been made in the Kansas Historical Society has indeed been remarkable. Yet with all that has been done, there still remains much to do to put it on a basis where it can supply reasonable help to the patrons.

In the department which I am particularly interested in, the building up of a substantial collection of books relating to American local history and American family history, I find the greatest drawback in most institutions is from the lack of funds. It has occurred to me that possibly in some states, perhaps in yours, a substantial appropriation can be obtained from the state for this purpose. When sufficient interest is developed and maintained in a Society of which anyone can become a member, it is not impossible to get substantial aid from the legislature.

Another source of income is, of course, gifts from people friendly disposed, both during their lifetime and at their demise. We have right here in the East a number of large historical societies who have never had a dollar left them in the fifty or seventy-five years they have been established, simply



because some one person has not made it their particular business to nurse this sort of thing.

To illustrate how the Wisconsin Historical Society keeps constantly in the eyes of the public, I am inclosing herewith a copy of *Wisconsin History Bulletin*, vol. 8, No. 10, January, 1922. These bulletins are sent each month to every newspaper in the state of Wisconsin, with the result that readers of any newspaper in the state cannot fail at least twelve times a year to see that something is being done by the Historical Society. A similar publication by your Society would do a great deal towards developing interest and securing new members. In Wisconsin, not only do they have a large fund for the purpose of constantly and persistently increasing their stock of material, but the library force is kept of sufficient size at all times to take care of all details.

To develop a library of this kind the Society should have sufficient funds to purchase all new books of a genealogical or historical nature as they are published, and acquire, little by little, the older and scarcer books. I yesterday sent out a little book at \$20, which in 1907 was published at \$3, illustrating the above statement regarding the necessity of acquiring such material as it is issued. Had the Society bought this book fifteen years ago, when it was published, not only would they have saved the \$17 in price, but the library would have had a useful book during this time for the reference of their patrons. From many years of experience with libraries and societies, I have found that the building up of the library is the result of constant effort, accompanied by practical common sense on the part of the management, which I have always found to be the case in the Kansas Historical Society.

I recently wrote the president, Mr. Woolard, and Miss Francis, that I would take pleasure in sending, with my compliments, \$100 worth of books for the Society. I take pleasure in inclosing herewith lists of various items. Kindly check on the list any that are in your library, and upon return to me I will at once make up \$100 worth of material and forward same to you. At the meeting, if you can get nine members to donate \$100 each, I will give another \$100 worth of books, and see if we cannot build up the library.

Sincerely yours, FRANK J. WILDER.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., October 16, 1922.

Mr. William E. Connelley,

*Secretary Kansas State Historical Society,  
Memorial Building, Topeka, Kan.*

MY DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—Unfortunately, the group meetings of the banks of Kansas are being held this week, and that means that two of our officials are away, which will prevent my being present at the annual meeting of the Society held on the 17th, which I regret exceedingly. I trust you will have a very nice time.

Sincerely, C. L. BROKAW.

FT. BAYARD, N. MEX., October 9, 1922.

*Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:*

I would like to be at the annual meeting. I would like to bring the old Shawnee Mission before the meeting. The place should be looked after and taken care of. I would like to have it fixed up and would like to have the care of it, as I was born at the Mission, August 2, 1842—eighty years ago.



There should be at least 5 [acres] to the place, and fruit trees set out, and sheep and cow and some chickens. My wife is still living. She was raised near Topeka; was married in 11 worth, 1866.

W. H. EISELE.

The report of the committee on nomination for directors being next in order, the following was submitted:

OCTOBER 17, 1922.

*To the Kansas State Historical Society:*

Your committee on nominations beg leave to present the following names for directors of this Society for the term of three years ending with the annual meeting, 1925:

E. A. Austin, Topeka; David E. Ballard, Washington; J. W. Berryman, Ashland; Jay T. Botts, Coldwater; H. K. Brooks, Topeka; Edward Bungardner, Lawrence; S. E. Cobb, Topeka; Mrs. Annie M. S. Cornell, Kansas City, Kan.; Charles Curtis, Topeka; John W. Davis, Greensburg; E. E. Frizell, Larned; K. M. Geddes, El Dorado; Mrs. Carrie A. Hall, Leavenworth; Clad Hamilton, Topeka; Mrs. Mary A. Horton, Topeka; C. A. Karlan, Topeka; Paul Klein, Iola; John P. Marshall, Wakefield; Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence; Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, Topeka; Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, Goodland; C. H. O'Neil, Kansas City, Mo.; James W. Orr, Atchison; B. Rockwell, Kansas City, Mo.; C. F. Scott, Iola; J. G. Slonecker, Topeka; A. E. Van Petten, Topeka; T. E. Wagstaff, Independence; George H. Wark, Caney; Albe B. Whiting, Topeka; Walter E. Wilson, Topeka; Sam F. Woolard, Wichita; Lorraine E. Wooster, Salina. Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY F. MASON.

JOHN S. DEAN.

HENRY K. BROOKS.

JOHN P. MARSHALL.

LUCY B. JOHNSTON.

On motion of C. E. Cory, seconded by J. P. Marshall, the report of the committee on nomination for directors was approved, and the Society proceeded to the election of the persons named in the report.

The following report of the committee on archæology was submitted by Secretary Connelley, the chairman, George P. Morehouse being absent from the city:

OCTOBER 17, 1922.

*To The Kansas State Historical Society:*

For the first time in about twenty years, it is impossible for me to be at the regular annual meeting of the Society and take part in its deliberations, caused by absence from the state.

During the past year your committee has not a great deal of original work to its credit; but have a number of moves on foot which will, in the near future, bring results to the Society.

Our industrious friend, John Arthur, has made his usual trips to that ancient village site near Diamond Springs, in Morris county, which has during the past forty or fifty years yielded so many thousands of interesting prehistoric relics. Every time Mr. Arthur goes down there he returns with a bag full of flint artifacts of interest, but all about of the same type I have heretofore described in my previous reports.



We frequently hear from our former well-known Kansas archaeologist, George J. Remsburg, now of Porterville, Cal., where he is becoming interested in the prehistoric matters of the Pacific coast. Our Society will always be indebted to Mr. Remsburg for his skilled work in this state where he started the active movement to preserve the relics of ancient Kansas—and also for his numerous gifts to the Society.

In a recent letter he says: "I have a letter from old Atchison county friends, now at Silver City, N. Mex., Mr. and Mrs. Birt Cosgrove. They are still zealously and actively interested in archaeology, and have bought a tract of land on which is a large ancient Indian village or pueblo near Silver City, and are making a systematic exploration of the same. Birt used to dig around the old Indian habitats in Atchison county, and has some old Kickapoo relics that he wants to give to some Kansas museum. He asked me whether he had better give them to the Kansas Historical Society or the St. Benedict's College at Atchison. I wrote him by all means to give them to the Historical Society."

This shows how interested Mr. Remsburg is in our Society, although living in a distant state. We wish that all of our members were as zealous in securing valuable collections for our museum.

There are many fine private collections in Kansas, which by a little effort upon the part of our friends could be secured before they are sold or scattered. Most of the pioneers of the 50's and 60's are gone; but they saved a few historic relics—they were too busy in saving the state—but their children and grandchildren of the intervening years made collections in which our Society has an interest and a chance of obtaining.

Really, the Kansas Historical Society should have a paid field man to send out upon original exploration and to examine and obtain, where possible, the findings of others. When not so occupied, he could be a useful man for other work at the Society's rooms.

Some years ago, at the last real council meeting of the Kansa or Kaw Indians, I was commissioned as the official historian of that nation. This placed me in a position to secure certain rare relics and charts and information which had been handed down in the tribe. Very few of the old members of the tribe are living who went down to their Oklahoma reservation in 1873, when they moved from their old home near Council Grove. Of late I have opened up an interesting correspondence with one of the old full-blood timers, Tah-jee-co-wah, who writes an interesting letter; also with some younger members who are much interested in the early history of the tribe, as I have been trying to preserve it for many years. They recently sent me a roll of former members of the nation, giving as far as possible both the Indian and English name of each individual. There are about 380 members of the tribe at present, about one-half of which are children.

I find that all the Indian village sites of the various tribes in Kansas had significant Indian names, and I am preparing a list and map of these early geographical places in our state.

For example, an important Indian town near the confluence of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, near the present city of Emporia, was called Ho-tungah-to-mo, which means "The town of big fish," it being a noted place to catch black bass and channel catfish.







Some have suggested that that appellation is still proper, for that well-known political, literary and educational center, Emporia—for it is a "town of big fish" in many lines.

The name Topeka is somewhat more plebian; but it is a base slander to say it means "small potatoes." Topeka is a combination word abbreviated from three words: "to," meaning potatoes, wild kind of artichokes; "pekae," meaning good place; and "okae," meaning to dig. The real meaning of the word is "A good place to dig wild potatoes." And where will you find a better place for good potatoes than along the Kaw at North Topeka—the place that received that name about 100 years ago. After a long, hard winter, and when meat was scarce, the Indians who remained at home used them for food while the bucks went westward for buffalo supplies. Along the Kaw banks you can still find these artichokes or Indian potatoes, and at no place more plentiful than near Topeka.

Trusting that you will have a most successful session, I am,

Very truly,                      GEORGE P. MOREHOUSE.

President Woolard proceeded to the transaction of miscellaneous business. He asked for the resolution which Mr. Rice was to prepare regarding the preservation and maintenance of the historic buildings at Fort Scott, and which had been discussed by the board of directors at their meeting and referred to the Society for final action.

Mr. Rice then read the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Kansas State Historical Society deems as praiseworthy and commendable the preservation of those landmarks which, because of their use and association with the early history of the state, possess historical value; and

WHEREAS, The people of Fort Scott, Kan., are endeavoring to fittingly preserve and maintain the buildings and grounds now remaining, and which constitute a portion of the original fortifications and quarters of the military post of Fort Scott: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Kansas State Historical Society congratulates the people of Fort Scott upon the spirit exhibited by this undertaking, and expresses its interest in the preservation of these historical landmarks; and therefore, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Kansas State Historical Society commends to the favorable attention of both the state and national governments the efforts that are being made to preserve the site and buildings of this old fort of Fort Scott; and trusts that such aid as is suitable and proper may be extended to this project by such governments.

Some discussion followed the reading of the resolution, and Mr. Cory explained that the old blockhouse should be placed on a permanent site and the post hospital should be restored, and that Fort Scott was only seeking encouragement from the State Historical Society to whatever effort they might make toward the consummation of this project.



On motion of Mr. Tucker, the resolution was adopted.

The next resolution referred to the Society for action by the board of directors was on the organization of county historical societies, and here follows:

*Resolved by the Kansas State Historical Society, at its annual meeting, October 17, 1922, That there should be organized county historical societies in each county of the state of Kansas, which should be affiliated with the Kansas State Historical Society, and this Society invites people interested in Kansas history to organize such societies, and pledges its support to them.*

Mr. Kagey asked leave to make a few remarks on this resolution. He spoke strongly in favor of the plan of county historical societies, advancing the belief that it created a love and respect for historic things that was a vital element in the growth of good citizens. Mr. Cory concurred in Mr. Kagey's remarks, and made a motion for the adoption of the resolution, which was duly seconded and carried.

President Woolard then named the following committee to draft a plan for the formation and organization of county historical societies in each and every county in Kansas: Oscar Rice, Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, Judge J. G. Slonecker, Mrs. H. F. Mason, Judge John S. Dawson.

The president called for discussion on that portion of the report of the secretary which recommended the purchase of a motion-picture machine. Mr. Tucker urged the appointment of a committee of three which should take the matter under advisement, and, acting in conjunction with the executive committee of the Society, should have the authority to purchase a motion-picture machine. Mr. Gardner seconded this motion, which was adopted. The president named the following committee: Col. J. S. Dean, Col. J. N. Harrison and Frank Samuel.

Announcement was then made of the presentation to the Historical Society of an oil portrait of Thaddeus Hyatt, by his son, J. Halley Hyatt, of London, England, and the following letter was read by Miss Francis:

TOPEKA, KAN., October 14, 1922.

*To Samuel F. Woolard, President,  
Wm. Elsey Connelley, Secretary,  
Kansas State Historical Society:*

GENTLEMEN—I take great pleasure in presenting for safe-keeping in the Society's "Hall of Fame" the oil portrait of "Thaddeus Hyatt, of Kansas," as President Lincoln called him in a commission once issued to this distinguished American.



In a special manner, he was a staunch friend of Kansas during her territorial and formative days of famine and distress and when she was fighting the battles of liberty and freedom against the autocracy of the slave power in America—during which time he was a noted publicist, abolitionist, philanthropist, scientist, inventor, promotor, and the firm friend of humanity.

Mr. Hyatt was president of the National Kansas Committee as early as 1856, which committee raised and disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of money and supplies to promote free-state emigration and to sustain the settlers and carry on measures of defense. In all of these contributions Mr. Hyatt was perhaps the most liberal giver of all.

During that winter he came out to Kansas and spent a month in gathering information regarding the troubles of the settlers with the proslavery power. These statements of the actual settlers were reduced to writing, and embrace the famous Hyatt manuscripts, now owned by our Society, and which constitute important evidence of the conditions during that heroic and historic period. These manuscripts embrace early statistics of Kansas, maps of early localities, diagrams of battle fields, and also his journal of his tour through Iowa to direct the emigration to Kansas. They show how great a bearing the Kansas war of 1856 had upon the election of that year, which nearly elected Fremont, and which made possible the election of Mr. Lincoln four years later.

Mr. Hyatt helped arm the free-state men with Sharps rifles, and his name appears upon the subscription paper which bought the famous Abbot Howitzer in 1855, now owned by our Society, along with the names of other friends of "bleeding Kansas"—Wm. C. Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field, Simeon Draper, Paul Babcock, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick A. Conklin, Horace Greeley, and others almost as well known.

Thaddeus Hyatt was an intimate friend of John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner and all of the other anti-slavery leaders of that time. His home on Morton street, New York, was the headquarters of those and many other apostles of freedom in the East, and was the place that John Brown made his home when in the city.

Mr. Hyatt was the leading and moving spirit in many of the great anti-slavery meetings and movements of that period, and financed many of them.

During the year 1860-'61, the time of the greatest drought in Kansas—far more severe than in 1856—Mr. Hyatt again took the lead in helping Kansas. He came to the state, and seeing that over 40,000 people were on the verge of starvation, he appealed to the generous people of the East by numerous published letters and pamphlets to the leading newspapers and magazines of the country, depicting in graphic and stirring language the extreme gravity of the case.

Among these was that unique pamphlet of sixty-eight pages entitled: *"The prayer of Thaddeus Hyatt to President of the United States, in behalf of Kansas, asking for a postponement of the sale of lands in Kansas, and other relief; together with correspondence and documents setting forth the deplorable destitution from drouth and famine. Submitted under oath, October 6th, 1860."*

After the execution of John Brown, the Senate of the United States summoned Mr. Hyatt—who was connected with the famous Harper's Ferry plot of John Brown—to relate the movements leading up to that event. Refusing



to answer any questions, he was committed to the old capitol prison at Washington for several weeks.

A Kansas paper once said: "*A Love Token*—Mr. Hyatt's name should be written in light upon the warm human heart, as the Constellation of the Cross burns steadily upon the tropic heavens."

Kansas will never forget his remarkable foresight as a prophet and worker for ultimate freedom of our state. Future historians will place him high in the list of notable friends of our state.

As I am to write more fully regarding Mr. Hyatt for some future Society's publication, I will say no more here regarding his work.

This portrait is sent by his son, J. Halley Hyatt, of London, England, and it will be a fine addition to our gallery of notables.

Respectfully presented,      GEO. P. MOREHOUSE.

Mr. Cory moved the acceptance of the portrait and asked that the secretary be instructed to write Mr. J. H. Hyatt, conveying to him the hearty thanks of the Historical Society. He spoke of the great work of Thaddeus Hyatt in Kansas, of his generosity and his unselfish devotion to the free-state cause, and that Hyatt as a private citizen was stronger than most of his contemporaries, entrenched, as they were, in official positions. Mr. Kagey seconded the motion of Mr. Cory, and it was adopted.

All miscellaneous business having been disposed of, President Woolard introduced the two speakers of the afternoon. He said they were both so well known to the Society that it seemed unnecessary to name them. C. L. Kagey, an old Kansan in spite of his youth, had long taken an active interest in the affairs of the Society, and though now serving in the diplomatic corps of the United States as minister to Finland, he was opportunely home on a visit and would speak to the Society on some of his impressions of Europe.

Mr. Kagey made a most interesting informal address, and it is unfortunate that it cannot be given in full. He said in part:

"Foreign countries maintain their ancient grudges, and ancient hatreds start up rapidly. The nature of the foreigners is different from ours, and the countries easily get jealous and suspect each other.

"The people of America may be just as patriotic as the people of European countries, but they don't feel their patriotism as the Europeans do. Every citizen of Finland is ready to go out and fight at a moment's notice. They do not have conscription in Finland, and the soldiers do not care whether they get paid for fighting or not.

"Finland has retained its individuality as a country and as a people for nearly 700 years. It has belonged to Sweden and it has belonged to Russia, but it kept its own laws, money and postal systems. Its people have waited for the opportunity to stand alone. The Versailles treaty gave Finland, Poland and a number of the smaller countries the right to govern themselves.

"Finland is doing well. Ninety per cent of the people live in the southern





half of the country, and sixty per cent are engaged in agricultural industry. The balance of trade to-day is in favor of Finland, and the national debt is less than \$40,000,000.

"Finland claims ninety-eight per cent of its people can read and write. The people there take a great interest in public affairs, and they can tell you about America. They even can tell you about the individual states—Kansas, New Mexico and Ohio. The average Finn knows more about what America is doing than many Americans do. The Finn says the United States is the greatest nation in the world and the most forward-looking nation. If they do not have to fight the bolsheviks they will have a great future.

"The president of Finland and practically all his cabinet were ex-college professors, although I do not believe electing college professors to office is the right thing to do. I did not tell them we had one experiment of a college professor in office in the United States.

"Russia in the past four years has furnished the most horrible example of what human depravity is than any other nation. During the Reign of Terror in France 38,000 people were guillotined. There have been between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 people shot and killed in Russia in cold blood, 46,000,000 people have starved to death, and between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 persons are starving there, due to economic conditions.

"Bolsheviks have destroyed all the railroads, and the people are not working; they are just starving—too lazy to work.

"One good result of bolshevism is that Europe a few years ago was saturated with bolshevism; but now that other countries have seen how it worked out in Russia, they have given up the idea of adopting it.

"Some paid propagandists may come over here and say everything is all right in Russia, but Russia is a thousand times worse than anyone here can imagine. You will be proud that one country, the United States of America, never will recognize those scoundrels who are in power in Russia, and as long as the United States holds out there is no hope of them selling anything to any other country.

"Most of the countries of Europe—France, Germany and Sweden—are working their way back to normalcy. Austria is in awful shape, and Russia will not amount to anything in another fifty years."

The second speaker was Gov. Henry J. Allen, who made the closing address of the afternoon. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am glad to see so many old friends here. I think it is a great thing that so many of you come out to these meetings. There is no such thing as valuable to Kansas as its history. History goes on, and our sense of obligation to the future becomes greater as we look back at the debt we owe to the pioneers for the history of the past.

"It is a fact that the state of Kansas won the Civil War five years before the Civil War was fought. Every one of the three constitutions in Kansas was written by our early settlers.

"The first constitution upheld prohibition, the second constitution showed the influence of women and provided for equal suffrage, and the third advocated equal rights for women.

"To-day the Wyandotte constitution is the most progressive in the na-



tion. When I read about the flogging of the mayor of Liberty by the Ku Klux Klan I could not help but think of the early settlers.

"There has come into this state an order entirely foreign to our sense of justice, and because it is so foreign it must not last long, and anything I can do to hasten its departure you can bet I will do.

"There is a necessity for education and educational leadership in the state. I have witnessed the state in good times and I have seen the state in bad times, but I have never seen any time when it was advocated to stop expenditures for educational purposes. In Kansas we can always hark back to the things that our ancestors came to Kansas to do.

"Since I have come in touch with the government of Kansas one progressive entity of government has been the courts, and the interpretation of the laws of Kansas by the courts, which have added much to the program and progress of the state.

"The keynote of Kansas government always has been to be an honest government. Kansas has made progress in many good things. Prohibition was a Kansas constitutional accomplishment after Maine and Ohio had failed to introduce it. Their arguments, however, were the same as those used in Kansas.

"We always were progressive. Kansas was the first state to pass the anti-strike act in 1878. By this I do not mean the industrial court act. This law was that an engineer and a fireman could not strike between stations. I hope as time goes on and history is recorded that at no time will we be unworthy of the history made by the pioneers."

Governor Allen paid a fine tribute to Mr. Kagey, saying that he was indeed thankful that the United States had so fine a representative, a man so typical of Kansas and her progressive thought, in the diplomatic service.

The address of Governor Allen closed the annual meeting. There being no further business before the Society, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

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#### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Society the board of directors convened and proceeded to the election of life, annual and honorary members of the Society.

Secretary Connelley presented the following names for life membership:

Howell Henry Alden, Topeka; Gordon A. Badger, Eureka; F. J. Buist, Cawker City; J. T. Botkin, Wichita; W. E. Brown, Wichita; John B. Dickey, jr., Newton; David W. Eaton, Norma, Va.; E. W. Evans, Wichita; Thomas Geyer Fitch, Wichita; K. M. Geddes, El Dorado; I. Goldsmith, Wichita; L. R. Hurd, Wichita; Mrs. Lyde H. Hertz, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. E. Hawley, Burr



Oak; Frank O. Johnson, McPherson; Lewis Keeler, Osborne; Margaret Kane, Greensburg; Joseph H. Longshore, Topeka; J. B. Lower, Washington; Albrecht Marburg, Topeka; Mrs. Ralph Martin, Wichita; G. Vernon Morley, Clyde; Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, Goodland; Mrs. M. C. Naftzger, Wichita; J. S. Norman, Troy; C. H. O'Neill, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Henry Smith, Bluffton, Ohio; R. M. Sawhill, Glasco; Oak L. Throckmorton, Wichita; Fred M. White, Wellington; E. R. Moses, Great Bend; J. J. Campbell, Pittsburg; Henry F. Mason, Topeka; E. E. Olinger, Oklahoma City; Benj. F. Hegler, Wichita; O. M. Spratt, Baxter Springs; S. S. King, Atchison; Frances Woolard, Wichita; Fred S. Jackson, Topeka; M. W. Hardman, Downs.

On motion of C. H. Tucker, seconded by G. A. Huron, an emergency was declared, the rules suspended, and the secretary instructed to cast the vote of the board for the persons named. The secretary so casting the ballot, they were declared duly elected.

Secretary Connelley then presented the following persons for annual membership in the Society:

Elizabeth Curtiss, Ransomville; Cline Curtiss, Gem; Mrs. Vella Coble Hutton, Greensboro, N. C.; Pelagius Williams, Emporia; Milton D. Cushman, Sterling; W. R. B. Robertson, Lawrence; Vendla Wahlin, Lindsborg; T. A. Eubanks, Coats; Marguerite Christensen, Jamestown; Estella N. Miller, Everest; Fern L. Lahman, Winona; Dorothy C. Roland, Hiattville; J. H. Langenwaller, Newton; Mrs. Hattie Moore Mitchell, Pittsburg; Miss Anabel Estes, Harper; R. Homer Miller, Durham; Emma Bigge, Stockton; Juanita Counsell, Garden City; Elizabeth Smith, Topeka; George B. Levitt, Sublette; Dorethea Brehm, Bucklin; Georgina Bleakley, Kanorado; Lucy T. Dougherty, Kansas City, Kan.; A. W. Stubbs, Kansas City, Kan.; P. W. Kirkpatrick, Marysville; Alberta Davis, Topeka; Lora Allen, Pittsburg; Mrs. Marie Morgan Longfellow, Wellington; Caroline Beeson, Osborne; Alla Marie Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; Ethel Cooper, Liberty; E. D. O'Leary, Lawrence; Mrs. Nina B. Keller, Holton; Eva H. Wolf, Kansas City, Kan.; Frances E. Washington, Dunlap; Seldon H. Kilgore, Topeka; Mrs. Nelle C. Terrill, Topeka; Mrs. C. H. Detrick, Caldwell; Clara Delander, Kingsdown; James C. Malin, Lawrence; Bureau of general information, extension department, University of Kansas; Alice K. McFarland, Topeka; Emma A. Skinner, Spring Hill; Mary Bunker, Topeka; Neodesha High School Library, Neodesha; R. N. Armstrong, Council Grove; Mrs. Lalla M. Brigham, Council Grove;





Mrs. Mamie S. Sharp, Council Grove; Mrs. R. D. Durland, Council Grove; E. D. Scott, Council Grove; E. D. Haney, Courtland; Mary E. Davidson, Chanute; W. E. Farnsworth, Portis; Lucile Logan, Lyons; Aleene Carter, Lawrence; Hugh Stewart, Council Grove; J. J. Haney, Council Grove; Mrs. Albert I. Pullins, Council Grove; Edward Minard, Topeka; H. R. Barnard, Hargrave; Mary E. Edwards, Abilene; Samuel P. Nygren, Topeka; Mrs. Leo Canfield, Seranton; Maude Graham, Holcomb; A. D. Gray, Topeka; Mrs. A. D. Gray, Topeka; Grace G. Nelson, Salina; J. B. Larimer, Topeka; Marshall M. Grabosch, Esbon; Floyd Schultz, Clay Center; E. J. Miller, Wichita; Dr. A. F. Harrison, Topeka; Nebraska Genealogical Society, Lincoln; Saline County chapter, Native Daughters of Kansas, Salina; Ira B. Allen, Olsburg; Nellie Ansell, Topeka; L. C. Harbaugh, Topeka; Gwendolin Shakeshaft, Topeka; C. M. Case, Topeka; H. L. Shirer, Topeka; Mrs. H. L. Shirer, Topeka; Oscar E. Learnard, Lawrence; P. O. Coons, Spring Hill; Ed Blair, Spring Hill; Clara Davis, Spring Hill; R. O. Boice, Spring Hill; Stewart Simpson, Spring Hill; Winifred Foote, Spring Hill; Ray D. Smith, Spring Hill; Fred R. Giffin, Spring Hill; Laurene Kuns, Spring Hill; Maud Ellsworth, Spring Hill; Lee A. Scott, Spring Hill; Dorothy Chaney, Spring Hill; Hattie B. Burkett, Spring Hill; Harry Leighty, Spring Hill; Spring Hill rural high school, Spring Hill; Spring Hill city graded schools, Spring Hill; Ella Russell, Spring Hill; I. F. Edwards, Spring Hill; Leona Locke, Spring Hill; Thelma Hines, Spring Hill; W. E. Tisdale, Spring Hill; Crawford Neff, Spring Hill; May M. Eagan, Spring Hill; F. C. Machin, Spring Hill; Rowene L. Hogue, Spring Hill.

On motion of J. W. Glead, seconded by Mr. Cory, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the board for the persons named. The secretary so casting the ballot, they were declared duly elected.

Secretary Connelley then presented the name of Mrs. Sallie Straughn of Denver, Colo., for honorary membership. He said that Mrs. Straughn had presented to the Society a very interesting and very valuable relic in the shape of a notebook filled with pictures drawn with colored crayons. These pictures were made by Northern Cheyenne Indians while in jail at Dodge City. Following the raid of the Cheyennes through the state in 1878, the Indians had been captured and were held in the Dodge City jail for some time. The pictures undoubtedly tell a story if one but had the key to decipher them. They are of all sorts of animals as well as of Indians, and while very crude, still show a remarkable likeness to the objects delineated.





On motion of Miss Wooster, duly seconded, Mrs. Straughn was elected an honorary member of the Historical Society.

A. W. Stubbs, of Kansas City, said he would like to state to the board that he had known many of these Cheyenne Indians when they were on the reservation in the Indian territory; that he was Indian agent at the Darlington agency at the time, and while deploring the raid of the Northern Cheyennes through Kansas, he could not help but have a little sympathy for them. They had been moved south against their will, and when they became very homesick and begged for leave to visit their old home in Wyoming they were refused. A group of them broke bounds and started off, and he said he had always believed that if soldiers had not been sent in pursuit of the Indians they would not have committed any depredations.

Miss Wooster rose to tell the board that she had, after a great deal of trouble and effort, secured a photograph of James H. Noteware, the first territorial superintendent of public instruction, and that it would give her much pleasure to present a picture of him to the Society, since she knew that there was none in the collection of photographs.

T. A. Lee asked for recognition by the chair in order to present the name of Gen. Leonard Wood for honorary membership in the Society.

On the suggestion of President Woolard, the board was asked to rise as it voted unanimously for General Wood.

The board then proceeded to the election of officers for the Society. The report of the committee on nomination for officers was read again by the secretary, and on motion of Mr. Cory, seconded by Mr. Kagey, the rules were suspended and the secretary was directed to cast the vote of the board for Mr. C. H. Tucker for president. The vote having been so cast, Mr. Tucker was declared elected.

Mr. Marshall moved that the secretary cast the vote of the board for F. D. Coburn for first vice president. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Coburn was declared elected.

Mr. Denison moved that the secretary cast the vote of the board for Theodore Gardner as second vice president. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Gardner was declared elected.

Mr. Kagey moved that the president cast the vote of the board for William E. Connelley for secretary. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Connelley was declared elected.



Mr. Rice moved that the secretary cast the vote of the board for Mrs. Mary Embree for treasurer. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mrs. Embree was declared elected.

On being called upon for a few words, Mr. Tucker thanked the board, and in a few happy remarks expressed the thanks of the board to Mr. Woolard for his year of service in the Society and for his accomplishment in the increase in membership, and for other successful enterprises he had carried to a happy conclusion.

There being no further business to come before the board, the meeting adjourned to meet on the call of the secretary.

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An evening meeting of the Society was held in Memorial Hall at 8 o'clock. Six reels of moving pictures were shown. These pictures were made by the United States War Department during the World War, and were of troops in camp, on the move and in battle, while some showed the devastated regions of northern France. Col. Clad Hamilton made comments on the pictures as they were shown, adding much to the interest of them by his explanations.

Two musical numbers were given by Mr. Paul H. Lawless, "My Golden Kansas" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

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Committee assignments made by President S. F. Woolard:

*Local Historical Societies:* Oscar Rice, Mrs. D. W. Mulvane, Judge J. G. Slonecker, Mrs. H. F. Mason, Judge John S. Dawson.

*Motion Pictures:* Col. J. S. Dean, Col. J. N. Harrison, Frank Samuel.

Standing committees appointed by President C. H. Tucker, October 23, 1922:

*Executive Committee:* J. N. Harrison, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Samuel F. Woolard, Clara Francis, W. W. Denison.

*Nominating Committee:* Mrs. H. F. Mason, H. K. Brooks, Robert Stone, George Plumb, J. G. Slonecker.



## NECROLOGY.

" . . . one far-off divine event, toward which the whole creation moves."

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### ALEXANDER CARRAWAY SPILMAN.

Alexander C. Spilman, a life member of this Society, born in Yazoo City, Miss., October 5, 1837, died at his home in McPherson, Kan., January 1, 1919. A man who has acquired 82 years of experience in this life has acquired much—he has made a good fight, and the comforts and pleasures of old age have surely been earned.

Captain Spilman was a pioneer in Kansas, coming in 1857. He was among those who fought for and worked for the settlement of this state, who helped to push the frontier further west. He served in the Sixth Kansas volunteer cavalry, and later with the Third Indian regiment. He was an early settler in Saline county, being the first secretary of the Salina Town Company. In 1870 he went into McPherson county, where he farmed his land; in 1886 he moved from his farm to the city of McPherson, which has since been his home. He was probate judge of McPherson county for six years, and held other county and city offices.

Judge Spilman was the son of Dr. James F. Spilman and his wife, Margaret Carraway. Shortly after the birth of their son they moved from Yazoo City to Edwardsville, Ill., and there Alexander received his first schooling and early impressions of life. He later attended Michigan University, but the Kansas fever seizing him, he ended his university career by joining the ranks of Kansas pioneers. Mr. Spilman was twice married; first to Mary A. Kenison, in 1866; she died March 17, 1871, leaving three children, James A., May (now Mrs. Andrew Jacobson), and Albert, who died in infancy. December 30, 1879, Captain Spilman married Harriet Stevens who with her three children, Mignon, Marion and Charles Clay, survives him.

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### CULBERTSON STEVENS.

On March 1, 1919, Culbertson Stevens, a member of this Society, died at Abilene, Kan. He was on his way to his office when he was stricken with apoplexy, which proved fatal in a few hours.

Although Mr. Stevens had long been a resident of Abilene, coming there in the early 70's, he had never made close friends. He was about seventy years of age, and toward the latter part of his life lived very much to himself.

The funeral service was held March 5, at the Presbyterian church, and the body was taken to Galena, Ill., for burial. In his will Mr. Stevens left all his books, some 600 volumes, and the bookcases, to the public library of Abilene. He was a man of wide reading and travel and had in his earlier life taken a good deal of interest in community affairs.

He is survived by a brother, J. C. Stevens, two nieces and two nephews. They do not reside in Kansas.



## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLENNIKEN.

On October 24, 1920, B. F. Flenniken, a long-time member of this Society, and an always interested one as well, passed from among us.

Frank Flenniken was born in Waynesburg, Pa., May 4, 1848, son of John C. Flenniken and Caroline Louise Campbell, his wife. He came to Kansas in 1867, going to Manhattan, where he entered the employment of the late William Higginbotham. There he remained about one year, returning to Waynesburg and engaging in the banking business with his father. Following the panic of 1873 he came back to Kansas, this time locating at Clay Center, where he again went into the banking business.

Upon the election of Preston B. Plumb as United States senator, he appointed Frank Flenniken his private secretary, and in this position he remained until the death of Plumb. Mr. Flenniken also served as secretary to the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners, and was for a time chief deputy in the United States marshal's office at Topeka.

Mr. Flenniken was a man of very wide acquaintance and was much beloved by his friends. In commenting on his death the *Clay Center Times*, among other things, has this to say: "Frank has now come back home to stay. . . . He was loved by thousands and he leaves a blessed memory to his descending line."

Mr. Flenniken was married, October 18, 1871, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., to Miss Rebecca C. Williams, daughter of Maj. William Williams. Mrs. Flenniken died in 1914. Five children survive their father—Mrs. Sally Harvey, William Flenniken, Mrs. Marion Ley, Preston Plumb Flenniken, and B. F. Flenniken, jr.

## LAROY MCCLELLAN PENWELL.

A long-time member of the Historical Society passed from among us in the death of L. M. Penwell, November 17, 1920.

He was born in Buchanan county, Michigan, November 25, 1862, the son of Eli W. and Mary L. (Rouse) Penwell. In 1875 the Penwell family came to Kansas, and here, in the southern part of the state, young Penwell herded cattle for four years. He then decided to learn the carpenter trade, and went to Meriden, where his father was living. In his father's shop he worked for a year, when he came to Topeka and secured a job with the Santa Fe, working on the depot- and bridge-building crew with headquarters at San Marcial, N. Mex. He continued with the crew until February, 1888, when he was transferred to the shops at Topeka, working in the cabinet-making department. There he remained until the spring of 1894, when he left the employ of the Santa Fe, and on May 1 of that year established his undertaking business, under the firm name of DeMoss & Penwell. Later he took over the whole establishment, and continued it until his death.

Mr. Penwell was a most public-spirited man, and any work for the public good had his help from the very start. He was especially interested in the up-building of the city schools, and served on the school board from 1911 until his death, when he was president of the board. He was a man of wide charity and a friend to the poor, preëminently human, and especially was he helpful to the boy or girl struggling for an education.





He belonged to many orders and lodges, and his burial in Meriden cemetery was under the direction of the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, while the Knights Kadosh held for him a special midnight service.

Mr. Penwell was married in August, 1888, to Miss Mary H. E. Maston, of Mount Hope, Sedgwick county. She died April 4, 1912. One child, a daughter, survives her parents—Portia Penwell Stapel, the wife of John C. Stapel, of Rockport, Mo.

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#### SAM RADGES.

In the death of Sam Radges, January 5, 1921, Topeka lost its most picturesque figure, and the Historical Society an interested member. Mr. Radges was born in Birmingham, England, in 1843. His father was a watch manufacturer. His older brother was, to quote Mr. Radges, "quite a scholar. He made a trip to this country to see the sights, the Indians, etc., and among other places he visited Niagara Falls. He made notes about the falls, and when he came home I read those notes. I knew then that I should never be satisfied until after I, myself, had seen that magnificent body of water. That's why I came to America—to see Niagara Falls."

Mr. Radges was so impressed with Niagara Falls when he finally saw it, in 1860, that he decided to remain in America, and after spending some time in New York he went out to Ohio with the idea of a permanent location. He was just establishing a business when the Civil War came on. He promptly gave up his plans and enlisted, February 6, 1862, in the Seventy-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was assigned to company K. On March 1, 1862, he was transferred to company H, and with that company saw his entire army service, being mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., March 31, 1865. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster at Fort Dodge, Kan. He remained there but a short time, coming to Topeka April 14, and here he decided to make his permanent home. In 1869 he began the publication of the Topeka directory, and this he continued until his death.

Sam Radges was an eccentric. He never married, and his closest companion was his dog, Molly. Molly died, was embalmed, and preceded her master to the lot in Topeka cemetery where they were both eventually to lie. For his own death and interment Radges provided with every foresight possible. The vault was prepared and wired for an electric light that was to burn continuously; the casket was purchased, and even the granite slab that was to seal the tomb had the simple epitaph "Sam Radges sleeps here" chiseled upon it some years before he entered his last sleep. The tombstone also was in place, and at the end there remained nothing for his friends to do save accompany him to the cemetery. His forethought had extended to a daily newspaper, that, according to contract, was to be delivered to his vault every morning for a period of twenty years.

Mr. Radges was a Scottish Rite Mason, an Elk, and a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. He founded the Ananias Club, and was one of the founders of the Topeka Humane Society. He left quite an estate, the largest bequest, \$25,000, going to the Scottish Rite order.



## JOHN BUNYAN ADAMS.

John Bunyan Adams was born in Butler county, Kansas, near Potwin, March 25, 1873, and died March 12, 1921. He was the son of Amos and Nancy M. (Cain) Adams, who came to Kansas in 1866 from Illinois, settling in Butler county.

Young Adams was educated in the common schools of his county, and later entered the Salina Normal School, from which he graduated in 1893. From 1894 to 1899 he taught school in Butler county; then he went into newspaper work, founding the *Leon Press* in 1894. This paper he moved to Augusta in 1895, changing the name to *Augusta Press*. In 1896 he sold out and went to El Dorado, obtaining a position in a bank. In 1899, with the late Nathan F. Frazier, he founded the Citizens State Bank at El Dorado. He continued in this until 1909, when he sold his interest and organized the Butler County State Bank, and it was with this institution that he was associated at the time of his death, as one of the officials and chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Adams was always interested in politics. He served his district in the Kansas legislatures of 1899, 1901 and 1903. In 1904 he was president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association.

On November 29, 1905, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Edna Frazier, daughter of Nathan F. Frazier. She, with two children, Frank Frazier and John Bunyan, survives Mr. Adams.

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MRS. MARY ISABEL SPILLMANN.

Mrs. Mary I. Spillmann was one of our most interested life members. From her father, Daniel Wagstaff, she early absorbed a patriotic love and interest for the history of her native state. She attended our annual meetings and gave us her earnest support, and in the passing of Mrs. Spillmann this Society has lost very much.

Mrs. Spillmann was born in Salina, Kan., May 12, 1869, and died April 16, 1921, at her home in her native city. She was the daughter of Daniel Ross Wagstaff and Sarah J. Morrison, his wife. Her early years were spent in the Salina public schools, and later she was a student at the Salina Normal University and the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind. She taught in the schools of Salina and was principal of the South Park school. On August 6, 1890, she was married to Albert Spillmann, who survives her.

Mrs. Spillmann was a much-loved resident of Salina; all her life was passed there except the ten years she lived in Indiana. She was identified with the club work, the school work and the patriotic life of the town, and left it richer because of her interest and her culture. She wrote much, but was modest about her poems and bits of prose, and it was only those nearest her who were acquainted with the treasures of her mind.



## MAURICE LEWIS STONE.

In the death of Maurice L. Stone, May 23, 1921, the Historical Society loses a valued member. Mr. Stone was born in Warsaw, N. Y., August 8, 1843. His early days were spent on his father's farm, and his education was gotten in the schools of his neighborhood and at Auburn Academy, Auburn, N. Y.

In 1867 Mr. Stone was married to Miss Frances E. Stanley, and two years later, in the fall of 1869, they moved to Kansas, settling in Wabaunsee county on a farm. In 1875 they moved to Wamego, and have lived there ever since that time. They were the parents of two children—Frank M., who died in childhood; and Mary E., now Mrs. C. Cryder.

Mr. Stone was very prominent in Masonic circles, and held various offices in his local lodge and the Grand Lodge; he was a thirty-second-degree Mason. He occupied an enviable position in Wamego and was a citizen whom the town honored. He was public spirited and kindly and a most excellent business man. He is survived by his widow and their daughter.

## OTIS LINCOLN BENTON.

Another life member of this Society has been called to his long rest. Otis L. Benton, born July 31, 1866, died June 9, 1921. He was the youngest child of Almon Benton and Fidelia Lewis, his wife. They were both born in the state of New York, and came to Kansas in 1859, settling on a farm in Pottawatomie county, where their son Otis was born. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Louisville, and it was there that O. L. Benton had his early schooling and received his first impressions of life.

After finishing the high school at Louisville he was sent to Washburn College, graduating in 1884. He then went to Elliott's Business College in Burlington, Iowa, and in 1886 returned to Kansas to establish himself at Oberlin in the banking business. He became associated with the Oberlin National Bank as its cashier, and was promoted to the presidency in 1904.

Mr. Benton has been a man of much public spirit. He was interested in political affairs, in educational matters, and was deeply patriotic. During the World War he served as chairman of the Council of Defense for his home county and was exceedingly active in Liberty loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other drives, campaigning through his part of the state in their behalf. His two sons were members of the Thirty-fifth division, and the youngest one was cited for bravery and awarded the D. S. C. for valor in the Argonne.

On September 22, 1887, Mr. Benton was married to Miss Maude Durkee, of Eureka, Kan. Four children were born to them, one dying in infancy. Three, Gerald D., Harwood Otis, and Fanny M. (now Mrs. Gordon H. Banchor), with their mother, survive Mr. Benton. His death, caused by apoplexy, was very sudden, occurring in Kansas City, where he had gone on a business trip.



## MRS. ALBRECHT MARBURG.

In the death of Mrs. Marburg the Historical Society loses a most useful life member. Her interest in historical matters and her helpfulness were part of her daily work, and it was not until she was gone that we realized fully how we depended upon her.

Nevada Marburg, third child of Abraham Buckles Jetmore and his wife, Maria Prudence Peterson, was born December 14, 1864, in Hartford City, Ind. In 1871 the family moved to Warrensburg, Mo., remaining there until April 1, 1878, when they moved to Topeka. From that date the Jetmore family entered into the life of this city, Mr. Jetmore being an attorney of ability. In June, 1883, Vada Jetmore was graduated from the College of the Sisters of Bethany. Through her school life she showed an alertness of mind and an energy which went with her all her days. In later years she became active in club work, serving as president of the Woman's Club in 1913 and of the Woman's Kansas Day Club in 1918. In church work she always took an active part, and was identified with various charitable organizations. She was early interested in the suffrage movement, and was a member of the Woman's Suffrage Association and later of the Woman's Voters' League, serving that organization as state treasurer. She was long a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was at one time regent of the Topeka Chapter.

On January 10, 1887, Miss Jetmore was married to Albrecht Marburg at the family home in Topeka. To this union one child was born, a daughter, Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Harlbert Yerkes, of New York City. Mrs. Marburg died July 9, 1921, after lingering illness. She is buried in Topeka cemetery. Her work in this Society and in the community was of such nature that we shall long miss her. On January 29, 1922, Mr. Marburg, through the Woman's Kansas Day Club, presented this Society with an especially fine portrait of Mrs. Marburg.

## MARCUS A. LOW.

M. A. Low, long time a life member of this Society, died July 19, 1921, at his home in Topeka. He was born in Guilford, Me., August 1, 1842, the son of Frederick P. and Mary J. (Robinson) Low. In 1846 the family moved to Belvidere, Ill., and it was here that Low received his early education. When he was fifteen years of age he was sent to Auburn, Me., to enter the academy there, but failing health caused his return to Illinois. In 1863 he went to California, and at Folsom City became principal of the schools there. About this time he began the study of law, continuing it until 1866, when he went back to his home in Belvidere. There he entered an attorney's office and was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of that year entered the senior class in the law department of the Michigan State University.

In 1869 the Low family moved to Hamilton, Mo., and it was there that young Low began the serious practice of the law. He was successful, and continued there until 1875, when he went to Gallatin. There he remained one year when he received the appointment of division solicitor for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Trenton, Mo. In 1886 Mr. Low organized the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway Company and was elected its president and general solicitor, taking charge of the location and construction of its lines. Early that year he moved his





family to Atchison, where they remained until April, 1887, when they came to Topeka, which has since been their home. Eventually the C. K. & N. came under the direction of the Rock Island company, and in 1892 Mr. Low was appointed general attorney for that company in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, and continued as such until August 1, 1912, when, having reached the age of seventy, he was placed on the retired list.

Mr. Low was a man of wide interests and of real ability; he was of a quiet, reserved nature, and unostentatious. In politics he was a power, not only through his position, but because he liked the game. He was a student of men as well as of books.

In 1867 Mr. Low was married to Miss Diantha L. Hovey, of Belvidere. Tow children have been born to them—Dean R., who was killed in an automobile accident near Perrin, Tex., October 18, 1917, leaving a widow and two children; and Vera, who was married first to Albert T. Reid, of Topeka, and later to Jack Landers, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Low is survived by his widow, his daughter, Mrs. Landers, and three grandchildren.

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#### FRANCIS J. SWEHLA.

A member of our Society, known personally to but a few of us, because it so happened he was never able to attend any of our meetings, was F. J. Swehla. It was through his contribution to our Collections that we knew him best. His article on the "Bohemians in Central Kansas," published by the Society, is a most valuable addition to the literature on foreign settlements in this state. It will form a basis for future historical work along that line, and will be consulted by students interested in the assimilation of foreigners in this Middle West section.

From the *Wilson World* the following obituary is copied.

"Francis J. Swehla was born in Albrechtice, Bohemia, November 5, 1845, and died in Kansas City, Mo., at the home of his daughter Anna, August 10, 1921, aged 75 years, 9 months and 5 days.

"He immigrated to America in 1854, to the state of Iowa, where he resided until the Civil War. He enlisted in 1863 in the Sixth Iowa cavalry regiment, and served most of his time in campaigning against the Indians in the Indian territory.

"After being discharged in 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kuchta. To this union thirteen children came to gladden the home, three of them passing beyond many years ago. The surviving children are as follows: Clara, Victor, Frank, Romeo, Anna, Leon, Elizabeth, George, Charles and Benjamin. He also leaves many grandchildren, all of whom regret his loss.

"Francis J. Swehla, with his family, came to Wilson, Kan., May 5, 1874, and settled on a homestead near Wilson, where he resided for many years. After his wife passed away, in the year 1912, he spent his remaining years among his children. Francis J. Swehla was one of the first settlers in Wilson, Kan. Here he formed a colony, which grew into the most successful agricultural community in the state of Kansas. The whole community regret the loss of Francis J. Swehla, for if it had not been for him the surrounding country would not have succeeded as a farming settlement at that time, forty-seven years ago. Francis J. Swehla was the most honest, loving husband, father and neighbor, and one of the most leading advisors among the Czechs in the early days. He was a man of sterling character, whose high moral purposes were respected by all who knew him, and to the surviving children the deepest sympathy of the community is extended in the death of their beloved father."



## JOHN EDWARD FROST.

In the death of John E. Frost the Society lost a long-time member and a good and loyal friend. He was one of our directors, and at one time was first vice president of the Society.

J. E. Frost was born in Rome, N. Y., April 22, 1849, the son of Thomas Gold Frost and his wife, Elizabeth Anna Bancroft. He died in Topeka, November 30, 1921, after a month's illness. Mr. Frost's father was a lawyer by profession, and moved from Rome to Galesburg, Ill., in 1857, and ten years later to Chicago. He was counted one of the foremost lawyers of Illinois. John Frost attended the schools of Galesburg as a child, and later entered Knox College, continuing his education in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1871. His first business efforts were in the insurance line at Galesburg. He early became connected with the land department of the Santa Fe railroad, and moved to Topeka in 1883 to be in closer touch with that work. He succeeded the late Col. A. S. Johnson in 1890 as head of the department, land commissioner, and continued in that office until October 1, 1898, when he left the service of the Santa Fe to devote his whole time to his own affairs.

Mr. Frost was married, October 10, 1871, to Miss Margaret E. Kitchell, of Galesburg. Six children have been born to them—Mary E. (who died in 1906), Alfred Gold, Jean Kitchell, Thomas Bancroft, Grace Harriet and Russell Edward. They, with Mrs. Frost, survive their father.

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## JONATHAN DORR NORTON.

Col. J. D. Norton, long time a life member of this Society, entered his last sleep January 13, 1922. His death resulted from a fractured hip received in a fall on the ice, December 22. He was born in Harpersfield, Ohio, October 22, 1841. He received most of his education in the schools of Cleveland, and eventually entered the employ of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company. In 1887 he brought his family to Topeka, where he was connected with the treasury department of the Santa Fe railroad. He later went to the fuel department, but after some years of service left the employ of the railroad company. He served two terms as sheriff of Shawnee county, 1910-1914, and was a member of the school board from 1903 until 1909.

Colonel Norton was married December 24, 1863, to Miss Ada Sheffield, of Napoleon, Ohio. Six children were born to them—John, who died, leaving a widow and one daughter, Dorothy; William S., now a physician of Muscatine, Iowa; Dorr, who died, leaving a widow and one son, Billy; Mary, now Mrs. H. S. Judd, of Tacoma, Wash.; David W., a banker in Peoria, Ill.; and R. H., of San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Norton died January 8, 1922, at the family home in Topeka.

Colonel Norton was a progressive citizen, public spirited, and interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his town and his country. He was intensely patriotic and did his bit in the World War in spite of his years. He was for many years an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was treasurer of the Scottish Rite, Valley of Topeka, for over thirty years, and was a thirty-third-degree Mason of both the northern and southern jurisdictions. He is buried in Topeka cemetery.



## ARCHIBALD MILLER.

Archibald Miller was born on a farm in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1833, and died at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., February 18, 1922. A far cry—and a life story lies between! He was the son of John and Jane (McCarter) Miller. His father died when he was but fourteen years of age, and part of the burden of responsibility for the family fell upon his young shoulders. He did his best, working on the home farm and for others.

In 1854 young Miller came to America, and with him came his brother Patrick and his sister Elizabeth. They landed at Quebec, and very shortly thereafter Archibald found work with a farmer near Detroit, Mich. There he remained for three years, when, in October, 1857, he decided to come to Kansas. He went immediately into what is now Chase county, and settled on government land about three miles from Cottonwood Falls, where he was among the first settlers.

That year his mother joined him, coming from Ireland with her two younger children, and near his land she took up a claim. Their lives were filled with the hardships of the frontier, but they prospered greatly and Mr. Miller lived to see Chase county a garden spot and Cottonwood Falls a thriving little city.

Mr. Miller was married, June 23, 1868, to Miss Mary McNee, who was born in Scotland, May 19, 1837, and came to America in 1866. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom survive their father—John, Jane, James McNee, George McNee, and William Steele.

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J. KNOX MITCHELL.

J. K. Mitchell was a valued member of this Society, and in his death we have lost a good friend.

He was born in Kentucky, June 17, 1848, and died at Osborne, Kan., March 4, 1922. His early education was received in his native state, and there he engaged in teaching; later he studied law, and graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1875. Three years after his graduation he came to Osborne and formed a partnership with a cousin, Z. T. Walrond, a practicing attorney and one of the very earliest settlers of Osborne county.

From the very beginning Mr. Mitchell was identified with the public work of the town, he was interested in all church and school movements and was a public-spirited citizen. As a lawyer he enjoyed an enviable reputation, being considered one of the best posted attorneys in his part of the state.

Mr. Mitchell married, in 1891, Miss Frances Brown, of Natoma, Kan., and she, with their two children, Mrs. George Bradley and Miss Muriel Mitchell, survives him.

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MRS. HARRIET DEDMAN FARNSWORTH.

Another member of this Society has slipped away from us to that bourn from which no traveler returns.

Harriet Dedman was born in Monmouth, Ill., February 9, 1856, and departed this life at her home near Portis, March 22, 1922. When she was but two years of age her parents removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and it was there that



she received her early education in the public schools of the city. After her graduation from high school she attended Drake University for a time. She became a teacher and was successful in her chosen profession, following it for some twenty years, seven of which were spent in the schools of Osborne county. She came to Kansas in the spring of 1885, and this state has been her home since then.

Miss Dedman was married, March 5, 1887, to Walter E. Farnsworth. To this union were born five children, two of whom, William L. and Donald M., with their father, survive Mrs Farnsworth.

From her girlhood days Mrs. Farnsworth was an ardent temperance worker. As early as 1873 she was one of the crusaders in the antisaloon war in Des Moines. She has long been identified with the W. C. T. U. and has held various offices in that organization. She was active in church work and interested in all matters of public welfare.

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#### WILLIAM THOMAS CROSBY.

In the death of W. T. Crosby Topeka loses one of her distinguished merchants and this Society one of its life members. Mr. Crosby came to Kansas in 1880, and with his brother, E. H. Crosby, opened a dry-goods store in Topeka on August 1. This partnership continued until the death of W. T. Crosby, April 22, 1922. From a very small beginning these two brothers built their large business of to-day, laying a foundation of thrift, economy and integrity which insured their ultimate success. The firm has always been a progressive one, keenly alive to the welfare and interest of their employees, and their policy toward the public has been generous.

William Thomas Crosby was born December 20, 1852, in Mansfield, La., the oldest son of William and Frances Hollingsworth Crosby. He received his early education in Mansfield, but was later sent to Hartford, Conn., where he entered school. Upon leaving Hartford he returned to Louisiana and entered the employ of Peet, Yale & Boling, dry goods merchants of New Orleans, and it was with that firm he gained his mercantile training.

Mr. Crosby was married to Miss Delora Kleinhans, daughter of John Kleinhans, of Grantville, November 3, 1883, and she survives him. They had no children.

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#### HENRY WILSON McAFEE.

In the death of H. W. McAfee this Society loses one of its interested and helpful members. Henry McAfee was born at Valley Falls, Kan., June 20, 1857, and died at his home near Topeka, May 8, 1922. He was the son and the youngest child of the Rev. J. B. and Mrs. McAfee, early settlers in Leavenworth. The McAfee family moved to Topeka in 1864, and it was in the public schools of this city that young Henry had his early education. He was sent later to Washburn College and to Carthage College, Carthage, Ill., where he graduated in 1878.

Mr. McAfee, upon returning from school, settled on Prospect farm, which has continued to be his home. He engaged in stock breeding, starting one of





the first Shorthorn cattle herds in the state and the first stud of Clydesdale horses. He continued in this business until 1915. For many years Mr. McAfee has been interested in "good roads" and has been repeatedly a delegate to road conventions all over the United States. Mr. McAfee was justice of the peace in his township for many years and was serving a term as county commissioner of Shawnee county at the time of his death. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His death resulted from gangrene developing from diabetes.

Mr. McAfee was married to Miss Sarah Louise Nellis, June 9, 1880, and they are the parents of four children—Lucile (now Mrs. Paul Mennenoch), Marian, Leland and Ruth, who, with their mother, survive him. He was buried in Topeka Cemetery.

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#### EDWARD BARZILLA JEWETT.

Edward B. Jewett, a long-time member of this Society and a most interested and helpful one, passed from this life May 10, 1922. His death was sudden and came as a shock to his many friends, for although he was advanced in years he was still active in affairs.

He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 11, 1847, the son of William Todd Jewett and his wife, Hetty Beaty. His early education was received in the district schools, and later he attended a Presbyterian college. He studied law, beginning its practice in Ottawa, Ill., where his parents had at one time lived, but in 1872 he followed his father and mother to Kansas. They had come out to Sedgwick county in 1870. Young Jewett went to Cottonwood Falls and opened a law office, but a most untoward accident stopped his practice there; he was struck by a bolt of lightning which paralyzed his lower limbs. He returned to the home of his parents, and upon his recovery took up his residence in Wichita, where he has ever since remained. His first political office was justice of the peace, which he held for several years. He was later elected probate judge and reelected five times. For five years he was postmaster of Wichita and was a member of the legislature from Sedgwick county in 1909. He also served as warden of the State Penitentiary, having been appointed to that office by Gov. W. E. Stanley.

After Mr. Jewett retired from the office of warden he devoted his time to the interests of the Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Company, being one of the organizers of the company and one of its officers. Of him the *Wichita Eagle* said: "Prominent in nearly every activity of the city, his death was as great a civic blow as the passing of any Wichita citizen in recent years." In the October *Scribners* there appeared a most interesting article on Judge Jewett by Victor Murdock, an appreciation of his citizenship and of his qualities of kindness and generosity.

Judge Jewett is survived by his widow, Mrs. Florence Jewett, whom he married in 1880. They have no children. Four sisters likewise survive him—Mrs. Martha McCabe, Mrs. Gerald Volk, Mrs. Lilly B. Feighner and Mrs. H. B. Allen.



## JOSIAH JORDAN.

In the death of Josiah Jordan, August 19, 1922, this Society lost a valuable member. Mr. Jordan had been critically ill some weeks following a nervous collapse, but had rallied, and his death was unexpected.

Josiah Jordan was born at Monson, Maine, October 1, 1855, and started for Kansas with his parents when he was but three weeks old. The Jordan family settled south of Topeka on the road that later was called the "Topeka avenue road." Young Jordan attended the rural schools and afterward Lincoln College, which then stood on the site of the Memorial Building, the present home of this Society.

Mr. Jordan early became a teacher and attained leadership in rural school work. He served four times as county superintendent of public instruction in Shawnee county, and was responsible for many improvements in rural educational work.

On October 8, 1879, Mr. Jordan was married to Miss Annie Smith. Seven children were born to them—two daughters, Mrs. Charles Crittenden and Mrs. G. D. Crisswell; and five sons, Fred K., Theodore, Clarence B., Donald S., and Jay W. These children, with their mother, survive Mr. Jordan. He was buried in Foster's cemetery, not far from his old home.

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WILLIAM IRWIN MILLER.

William I. Miller, a life member of this Society, died at his home in Topeka, October 9, 1922. Mr. Miller was born in El Paso, Ill., November 8, 1859, and there he received his education. He came to Topeka in 1883 and entered the employment of the Jonathan Thomas Lumber Company, and later became a partner in the firm. In 1885 he went to Abilene and organized a lumber yard for the firm, having charge of it for one year.

In 1886 he came back to Topeka and organized a grain business in partnership with the late William Moore. After some years he became a part owner in the Brooks-Miller Lumber Company, which was eventually merged with the Jonathan Thomas Lumber Company. In 1895 Mr. Miller established the W. I. Miller Lumber Company.

Mr. Miller was an active Mason and a member of the Scottish Rite. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Zoa D. Miller, and four children—Ruth, Winifred, Norwood and William.



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## ERRATA.

Page 15—Fifteenth line from top of page, read George P. Washburn instead of George W. Washburn.

Page 33.—Fifth line from bottom of page, read John E. Frost instead of John B. Frost.

Page 36—Twelfth line from top of page, read John P. Marshall instead of John B. Marshall.

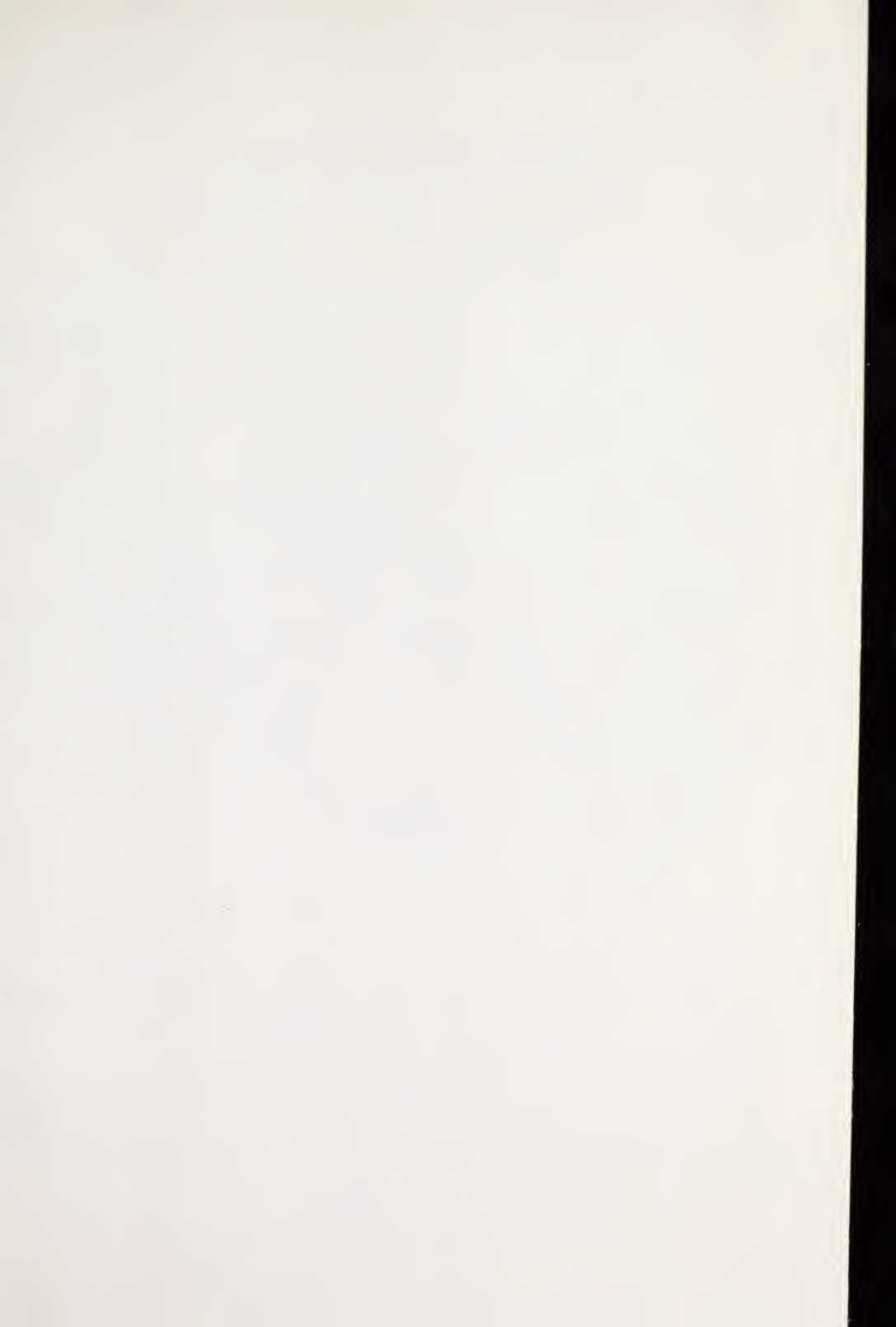
Page 49—Second line from top of page, read Joseph S. Longshore instead of Joseph H. Longshore.















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